FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT, MALI'S TRAORE MEET IN DAMASCUS 10 FEB

NC111105 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0515 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met yesterday afternoon in Damascus with Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the Arab, African, Islamic and international situations. The Malian president confirmed his country's firm position on the Palestinian cause. He said: Just peace in the Middle East will be achieved only through Israel's total withdrawal from the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories and the restoration of Arab sovereignty to the city of Jerusalem. He also called for acknowledging the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return and to determine their own fate, as well as their right to set up their independent state on their national soil.

The Malian president informed brother Abu 'Ammar of his approval of the opening of a Palestine Liberation Organization office in Mali. He invited brother leader Abu 'Ammar to visit Mali. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed his gratitude for the Malian president's approval in principle of a PLO office in Mali and his solidarity with the Palestinian people and their revolution.

FATAH COUNCIL: PALESTINIAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON LEGITIMATE

NC111714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council held an important meeting during the past 2 days. It issued a statement stressing that the U.S. plan in the area was aimed at striking at the Palestinian revolution and rendering it ineffective, especially in the Lebanese arena.

The statement expressed support for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's stand on solving the Lebanese problem based upon Lebanon's unity and Arabism and on preventing any military eruption that might benefit the enemies of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The statement said that the presence of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon was legitimate and recognized by agreements with the Lebanese authority.

The Revolutionary Council stressed the importance of achieving and strengthening Palestinian national unity.

The statement emphasized that the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese nationalist alliance constituted a front for confronting the Zionist and imperialist schemes. Thus the Arab nation and its friends and allies throughout the world must promote this alliance in order to boost the capabilities of steadfastness and confrontation.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council praised the heroic struggle of our people inside the occupied land who are confronting the autonomy plot. The statement said that our people's unity and rallying around the PLO leadership would foil the autonomy conspiracy and the Camp David accords.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council asserted that while the Palestinian revolution was continuing its struggle tasks, it was also concerned about strengthening its alliance and friendship with the friendly Soviet Union and the heroic Iranian Revolution, which, it said, constituted a strategic depth for the Palestinian revolution and the liberation movements in the area.

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS TUNISIAN COMPLAINT

LD121444 Tunis TAP in English 1408 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 12 (TAP)--The Arab League Council will meet Saturday February 18, 1980, in special session at the level of foreign ministers to examine the Tunisian complaint against Libya, it is asserted in Tunis.

The Council will meet Saturday, February 16, 1980 at 1600 in Tunis.

CHATTI URGES UNITED ISLAMIC STAND OVER ISRAELI ACTS

LD121318 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1143 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, has appealed to Islamic countries to take a collective Islamic stand at all levels and at various international gatherings in order to put an end to the crimes against humanity being committed by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab territories.

This has come in a letter sent by Chatti to the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries concerning the grave violations committed by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Palestinian people and the Islamic sanctuaries in Hebron and occupied Jerusalem, considering them an example of what the Palestinian people are suffering in the rest of occupied Palestinian territory.

In his message Chatti draws attention to the collective punishments being committed against the citizens of Hebron, the inhabitants of Israeli settlements defiling the sanctity of the Al-Ibrahimi Mosque and the prevention of Muslims from holding Friday prayers in it as well as tearing up the Koran. He stressed that these crimes are a continuation of what has been committed previously by the Zionist occupation forces in burning the Al-Aqsa Mosque and aggression against other holy places.

On the other hand, Chatti has sent another letter to the UN General Secretary drawing his attention to the serious events taking place in Hebron, expressing the concern of the Islamic world over these events and demanding his speedy intervention to halt them.

FARUQ QADDUMI COMMENTS ON SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL, LIBYA

LD121532 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A prominent Palestinian official in a press statement today accused unspecified Arab and Lebanese sides of being behind Syria's decision to withdraw 5,000 soldiers from Beirut. He warned that proceeding with such a decision would have a grave effect on security conditions in Lebanon.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said in an interview published by AL-WATAN that Syria's mediation to solve the 2-month old escalating crisis between Libya, the PLO and the PLO's largest fedayeen movement, Fatah, had failed.

Qaddumi did not make clear the role played by the Arab and Lebanese sides in Syria's decision to withdraw its forces and marshal them in Al-Biqa' Plain in Lebanon. However, he expressed the hope that Syria would agree to a postponement of this decision. He said: "We hope that the causes of this decision will be removed and that there will be no departure from Beirut. Because if this departure takes place, it will lead to a serious deterioration of the situation."

He expected Israel, in alliance with the right-wing Lebanese militia, to wage a "full and open" assault on southern Lebanon similar to the attack it carried out in March 1978. He stressed that the PLO is committed to all the decisions it took upon itself with the Lebanese Government, and which included the suspension of Palestinian fedayeen operations from southern Lebanon. He said: "We have good relations with the legitimate authority in Lebanon." However, he added, "this authority should respect the agreements signed with the organization."

He described Libyan-Palestinian relations as being frozen after Tripoli took measures to close the liberation organization's office and expelled its director. He said that mediation for reconciliation between the two sides, including Syria's mediation, took place "but did not achieve any success."

Comments on Lebanon

LD121910 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Kuwait this evening. He stated on arrival that his visit falls within the framework of his tour of sister Gulf countries to exchange viewpoints with officials on recent developments in the Middle East region in general, and in Lebanon in particular; also to conduct consultations on what can be done regarding consolidating Arab action, settling Arab differences and also adopting unified attitudes toward (?common) issues.

Referring to Syria's decision to withdraw its forces from the Arab Deterrent Force in Beirut, Qaddumi said that the withdrawal of these forces places a further burden and responsibility on the Palestinian revolution. He said that the security situation in Lebanon is unstable and that the withdrawal of the Syrian forces will create a security vacuum which no other force can fill, thereby placing the conflicting Lebanese forces in direct contact with each other. This puts the Palestinian revolution in a crucial position. He hopes that Syria will respond to the calls to postpone the withdrawal of its forces from Beirut so that the parties concerned will be able to take the necessary measures to avoid any friction or clash [word indistinct].

JANA: PFLP'S HABASH LEAVES MOSCOW FOLLOWING VISIT

LD121538 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr. George Habash the secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has left Moscow yesterday, ending a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which he held talks with a number of Soviet officials concerning the situation in the Arab region and the Palestinian cause in particular, in addition to other world affairs.

ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE TO TOUR ARAB COUNTRIES

NC092034 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] In a telephone call with our radio correspondent, Arab League representative Hammad as-Sid has said that he will make a 2-week tour of the Arab countries for talks on the Lebanese situation. He said that the decision to dispatch the Lebanese Army to southern Lebanon has been frozen because of developments in the area.

BAHRAIN

PLO'S QADDUMI, FATAH'S MAHMUD 'ABBAS ARRIVE

NC112030 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Manama, 11 February--Chairman of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi and Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas--alis Abu Mazin--arrived in Manama this evening on a short visit to Bahrain

Meet Amir

NC121040 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1005 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 12 February--The amir of the State of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received today a Palestinian delegation led by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi and Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas--Abu Mazin--who are in Bahrain in the course of a tour of a number of states in the area.

Qaddumi said after the meeting that he explained to the amir of Bahrain the issues that the PLO has to deal with as the Palestinian people struggle against Zionist occupation. In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Qaddumi said he explained the problems which the Palestine cause may encounter after the recent events in the Middle East, especially the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from certain positions in Lebanon, and the burdens that may fall on the shoulders of the PLO as a result of this withdrawal.

The head of the PLO Political Department also said that he briefed Shaykh 'Isa on the repeated Israeli aggressions against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and the recent escalation of these aggressions.

He said the amir of Bahrain reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle for their inalienable national rights.

Qaddumi held another meeting today with Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah. They discussed developments in the Middle East, Arab differences and the need to eliminate them, and relations between Bahrain and the PLO.

Leaves 12 Feb

NC121506 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1402 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 12 February--A Palestinian delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Mahmud 'Abbas--alias Abu Mazin--Fatah Central Committee member, this evening left Manama for Kuwait following a 1-day visit to Bahrain. During its visit, the delegation discussed with Bahraini officials the latest developments in the Palestinian cause in the Arab and international arenas in general and the situation in Lebanon and the recurring Israeli acts of aggression in particular.

The Palestinian delegation arrived in Manama yesterday evening.

VISITING IRISH PRESIDENT HILLERY BEGINS TALKS

NC091207 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1120 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 9 February--The official discussions between Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, and Irish President Patrick Hillery began here today to review bilateral relations and means of developing them.

On the Bahraini side the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, heir apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and minister of public works, electricity and water and head of the honorary escorting mission Majid Jawad al-Jishi.

On the Irish side, the talks were attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Lenihan, Irish Ambassador to Bahrain Eamon Tuathail and several Irish officials.

Joint Statement

NC102148 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2020 GMT 10 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 10 February--The State of Bahrain and the Republic of Ireland have declared that the Palestinian question constitutes a central issue for any peaceful solution for the Middle East crisis. They emphasized the urgent need to reach a comprehensive, peaceful and just solution.

In a joint statement issued here tonight on the results of a visit made to the country by the Irish president, Patrick Hillery, to Bahrain, the two countries agreed on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine within the framework of a peaceful solution based on provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The two sides emphasized the need for the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, in the achievement of a comprehensive and peaceful solution in the area. In this context Ireland expressed its recognition of the role that is being played by the PLO in representing the Palestinian people.

Bahrain and Ireland agreed that an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions on such a withdrawal, constitutes a basic factor for reaching a solution to the Palestinian issue.

The two countries affirmed that the Arab Gulf area should remain an area of security and peace remote from any competition between the major states.

The two sides denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan because it constitutes blatant interference in the affairs of a state of the Muslim world. They affirmed that the invasion violates the principles and charter of the United Nations and constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

The two sides expressed their belief in the UN principles. They affirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states. The two countries expressed their desire to strengthen relations between them and, in particular, to increase and develop all aspects of scientific cooperation. They agreed on the formation of a technical committee to study means for developing cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides welcomed the firm ties between the Arab world and Europe. They expressed their conviction that these ties have a great influence on the stability and prosperity of the Arab world and Europe alike.

Ends Visit

NC110728 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0540 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 November--Irish President Dr Patrick Hillery and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to the State of Bahrain.

IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD

NC111410 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 February--Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan left Manama for Baghdad at noon today after having accompanied Irish President Patrick Hillery during his official visit to the State of Bahrain.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT HAILS IRAQI PROPOSALS FOR ARAB UNITY

LD101700 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 February--Kuwait welcomed today an eight-point charter proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for organizing relations among the Arab countries.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn told newsmen that today the cabinet studied the charter, which was declared by President Husayn last Friday, and that it welcomed the points it contained, which are all in line with the principles and values that Kuwait believes in and follows. Husayn added that Kuwait hopes that principles will lead to an end of the current Arab differences through dialog and to the avoidance of all that cause the diversion of Arab capabilities from serving the Islamic causes of concern to the Arab nation as an integral entity with one common destiny.

The charter which was announced by the Iraqi president calls for banning the use of force in Arab conflicts and in relations between the Arab countries and their neighboring states. It also called for the rejection of any foreign military presence in the Arab countries, for the solidarity of all these countries against any foreign aggression and for keeping away from the spheres of conflicts and international wars.

U.S. UN REPRESENTATIVE MCHENRY LEAVES FOR RIYADH

LD121412 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 12 February--Donald McHenry, U.S. representative to the UN Organization, left Kuwait today for Riyadh on the second leg of his fact-finding tour of the Middle East. The tour will take him to six Arab states and Israel. At a press conference after concluding his talks with Kuwaiti officials yesterday McHenry said the talks centered on Middle East and economic issues and that the two sides exchanged viewpoints concerning these issues. He described the talks, which were announced as dealing with the Palestinian issue, the situation in Afghanistan, and the crisis of the U.S. hostages in Iran, as useful and fruitful.

The black U.S. delegate said that during his current tour, which includes in addition to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel and Tunisia, he will meet with Palestinian personalities. However, he stressed that these personalities will not represent the PLO, which the United States refuses to recognize until it recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF SECURITY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD111103 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Feb 80 pp 20, 21 LD

[Interview granted by Omani Foreign Minister Qais Zawawi to Huda al-Husayni in Islamabad "before enplaning for home at the end of the Islamic Conference"]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: In your speech [at the Islamic conference] you urged uniting the ranks in order to save the Islamic nation from danger. Did you mean the danger to Islam from communist ideology or a real fear related to oil wealth, particularly since Soviet forces are now just a few steps from the Strait of Hormuz?

Zawawi: Fear for both, for Islam and for oil. We have fears for Islam from the subversive ideas and Marxist ideology which is contrary to the magnanimous Islamic religion. We must also preserve the wealth and the natural resources which God has bestowed upon us.

I must tell you that it is the Gulf that should protect its oil wealth from the Soviet Union because Omani oil does not have to pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Our responsibility in the sultanate lies in protecting our territorial waters, which include part of this vital strait.

AL-HAWADITH: Why did you not unite when South Yemen turned into a Soviet base?

Zawawi: Allowing a state--any state--to turn into a base is a matter concerning the state's own sovereignty and national interest. There is no doubt that to allow bases is a great danger to the country itself, which must be responsible for its own actions. The more foreign bases expand in a particular country, the more the government loses its effectiveness and the regime falls under [foreign] control.

AL-HAWADITH: We have heard about Kuwaiti attempts to mediate between you and the PDRY. How far have these efforts gone and will you accept Aden's conditions for peace--that is, the signing of a secret "agreement" between you?

Zawawi: The mediation which Kuwait is carrying out is no longer a secret. I would like to make it clear that since its blessed upsurge in 1970 the Sultanate of Oman has sent delegates to several Arab countries. South Yemen was the only country which refused to receive our delegation and slammed the door in its face. Nevertheless, we have extended a hand of friendship and cooperation with the aim of coexistence and the restoration of relations between the two countries. But Aden's reaction has continued to be rejection and arrogance. The current contacts follow a political decision on the matter by the Aden government. Contact took place through Kuwait, which asked us to normalize relations [with Aden]. This, as I said, has been our objective for a long time.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to the Islamic conference. In your speech you called for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces. Do you think that this is likely in Soviet policy? Do you not think that the economic measures you took against Afghanistan will push it further toward Soviet protection?

Zawawi: As far as Soviet policy, which is based on expansion, domination and the imposing of influence on peoples and countries is concerned, the answer will, of course, be "no". But this does not mean that we should not ask for this withdrawal, particularly when this demand comes from the community of the Islamic countries in order to save a "member state" of the Islamic Conference Organization.

As for the second part of your question, Babrak Karmal's illegitimate government will continue to cling to Russian protection because the Russians installed it and can change it any time they like. As for economic sanctions, we can apply them in such a way as not to affect the Afghan people.

AL-HAWADITH: Many reports speak of the existence of a U.S. base in the Sultanate. Why do you deny that? Moreover, how capable are you in the Sultanate of Oman protecting the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean "against the dangers of military conflict between the major powers,": as you said in your speech, particularly since at previous times you sought the help of Iranian forces in order to confront the Dhofar revolution and protect the Strait of Hormuz?

Zawawi: We deny such reports because there are absolutely no U.S. military forces in Oman. Such false reports are spread by biased quarters.

As for our ability to protect our area from military conflict between the major powers, this depends on the response of all the countries of the area to our continuing call not to allow their territories to be used as areas of conflict.

As for the reason for seeking the Iranian forces' help in the past, it was in order to help our forces to maintain security in the country against the communist mutiny backed by South Yemen and the Soviet, Cuban and East German forces in Aden, which used Aden as a base for carrying out sabotage against the Sultanate. On the other hand, the Iranian forces came to our country in order to preserve the security of Iran and not against another country. There is, therefore, no comparison between the two situations.

AL-HAWADITH: While we are talking about Iran, are there any developments in relations between you and the Islamic Revolution there and are you no longer afraid of the Khomeyni revolution?

Zawawi: We believe that the continuation of good bilateral relations between the two countries is possible if the two sides wish it. For our part we hope that our relations will continue as they have for hundreds of years. The instability in relations between us at present is probably due to the absence of a single authority there; we do not know with whom to have contacts. Is it with the leadership, or with the secret Revolution Council, or with the students or with the government? In any case, we hope that matters will clear up following the presidential elections and the preparations for the parliamentary elections. I say this with my full respect for the Iranian people's ability to make their own decisions. Finally I would say that we believe that there is no reason to fear the Khomeyni revolution, as you call it.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us now talk about your relations with the United States. Many countries considering themselves allies of the United States no longer have confidence in its policy at present. How much confidence have you in the United States?

Zawawi: Confidence between states is built over the years and, consequently, it varies between one country and another. We in Oman have confidence in the United States at present, taking into consideration what I have just said.

AL-HAWADITH: Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has proposed a joint defense pact between the Islamic states. What is your opinion of this call?

Zawawi: The proposed joint defense pact between the Islamic countries is a good idea but needs study coordination and exchange of views before any executive steps are taken.

AL-HAWADITH: We have a final question about the basic problem in the Middle East. Some of the Arab countries criticize Oman for siding with President as-Sadat do you intend to change this policy, particularly since you are threatened by dangers and need your "brothers!" support?

Zawawi: Oman has already declared its stand toward peace [with Israel]. It is good step on the road to the establishment of just and comprehensive peace provided that Arab conditions are met. These are total withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of Jerusalem and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to their land. We are not thinking at present of changing this stand.

As for the danger threatening us, our security and stability are linked to the security and stability of our brothers. Danger threatens not one but all of us. Our traditional enemies are known and their policy has been exposed. Their aggression takes different forms, one day it is overt and the next covert.

GOVERNMENT INITIALS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

NC092000 Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 9 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Muscat, 9 February--A trade agreement was initialled today between the PRC and the Sultanate of Oman. Under the agreement the two countries will develop bilateral trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with the laws of the two countries.

The agreement was signed for the Omani side by Minister of Industry and Commerce Muhammad az-Zubayr and for the PRC side by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, who is currently visiting Oman.

Earlier today a meeting was held between the PRC side headed by the PRC vice minister of foreign trade and the Omani side headed by the minister of industry and commerce. During the meeting they discussed bilateral economic relations and the possibility of increasing the volume of trade exchange.

The PRC vice minister handed an invitation from the PRC minister of foreign trade to the Omani minister of industry and commerce to visit the PRC. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed later.

The PRC vice minister arrived in Muscat today on a 3-day visit to Oman during which he will attend the opening of the first PRC trade fair in the Sultanate of Oman that will last for 2 weeks.

PDRY

GOVERNMENT EXCHANGES TREATY RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS WITH USSR

LD102118 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] Democratic Yemen and the USSR today exchanged the instruments of ratification of their bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed on 25 October 1979 by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Following the ceremony attending the signing which took place this afternoon, addresses marking the occasion were exchanged between brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and His Excellency Feliz Fedotov, ambassador of the USSR in Aden.

Beginning his address, brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that the ceremony marking the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty is a great occasion and expresses complete confidence in the fact that this treaty embodies the national interest of our Yemeni people and that of the peoples of the USSR. It also lays sound foundations for relations between the two friendly countries. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad added that the treaty of friendship between the two countries is in line with the policy of our party and state and with the interests of our Yemeni people based as they are on respect for sovereignty and national independence [two words indistinct] equality and impartial aid arising from the spirit of international solidarity and in no way affects the interests of any third party, just as it is compatible with the (?concept) and policy of nonalignment which Democratic Yemen pursues. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad expressed Democratic Yemen's conviction that the USSR and the countries of the socialist community are the allies of the strategy of the peoples of our Arab nation in their struggle against Zionism and the Camp David conspiracies led by American imperialism.

The brother foreign minister condemned the hostile media campaign against the treaty which continues in spite of the fact that the latter is not secret, but has been published with all its articles. He said that those imperialist quarters which are hostile to our Yemeni people and our Arab nation are trying to mislead public opinion with the aim of furthering their aggressive plans, just as they recognize their loyal friends--the socialist community led by the friendly USSR.

Concluding his address the brother foreign minister expressed Democratic Yemen's appreciation for the unblemished support and assistance being given to our country by the Soviet people led by the CPSU to enable us to build an independent national economy and a new life. He stressed that our people will continue loyal in their friendship with the Soviet people, (?their party) and the other friendly countries which give us their unblemished internationalist support and assistance.

Soviet Ambassador Feliz Fedotov said in reply that the political significance of this occasion lay in the fact that the treaty becomes operational as of today, the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification. He said that this treaty, which favors the interests of the Soviet and Yemeni peoples, is the natural and logical outcome of the deep-seated and firm bonds of friendship and cooperation on equal terms and of many years standing, growing and developing successfully in the political, economic and commercial fields, as well as in the fields of science, education and culture.

The Soviet ambassador said that the treaty crowns the edifice of our friendship and provides a foundation of legality to our comprehensive and fruitful cooperation in the interests of peace, progress and prosperity. It also inaugurates a new stage in the growth of Soviet-Democratic Yemeni relations.

He said this treaty does not threaten the interests of any third party, but merely expresses the joint desire of the USSR and Democratic Yemen to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples and consolidate Soviet-Arab friendship for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. His excellency the Soviet ambassador said this treaty is entirely compatible with the principled and true policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, just as it is designed to promote fraternal relations with the countries of the Middle East and support their just cause--national liberation and progress. He concluded by stressing that the friendship between the USSR and Democratic Yemen will grow and become stronger and that the YSP will become further entrenched and extend its leading role.

ADEN RADIO REPORTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING

LD121634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] The council of ministers held its regular meeting today with brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the chair.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that the council considered the general budgets of government corporations for the year 1980. The council members gave their view on ways of lowering expenditure and increasing revenue. The brother minister of finance answered a number of observations concerning financial issues. In the course of the discussion the Council of Ministers stressed the need for adherence to the general budgets. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said the government and its financial and accounting organs will take harsh measures against any financial violation of general budgets.

The Council of Ministers' session also approved the cooperation agreement with the Kuwait fund for economic development on the partial financing of Rayyan Airport, the program implementing the economic and technical cooperation agreement with the GDR, and the cultural cooperation agreement signed by Democratic Yemen and People's Mongolia.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY adds that the Council of Ministers today approved a reduction in the price of frozen meat products by 250 fils per pound. One pound of these products will now cost 500 fils per pound instead of 750 fils.

MENA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF 'SUKHOI-28' SQUADRON IN PDRY

NC111230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 February--According to reports from Aden, a squadron of the Soviet sophisticated Sukhoi-28 [as received] fighters, estimated at about 12 planes, took up positions in Khormaksar airbase.

A statement issued by the United National Front for South Yemen in Cairo says that the front has received new information about the secret supplements to the Soviet-South Yemeni military treaty, which permits the presence of Soviet nuclear submarines in the territorial waters of South Yemen. The statement adds that three Soviet submarines of this type have actually arrived in Aden port and that one of the submarines is stationed near Bab al Mandab.

According to the front's information, last October when the treaty was signed in Moscow, chairman of the Presidium in South Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il promised Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during their meeting that Aden would inform Moscow about all the internal and external political events as well as subject Aden's contacts and relations with the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula states to the Soviet strategy in the area. He also pledged to exchange information between Moscow and Aden on all events; cooperate politically and militarily on all matters, and hold advanced consultations with the Soviet Union on all issues of mutual concern.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

NC111111 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 11 February--Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning received a Palestinian delegation led by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi and Fatah Central Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas--Abu Mazin--who are currently on a visit to Qatar.

The delegation briefed His Highness Shaykh Khalifah on Palestinian developments in the Arab and international arenas in general and on the situation in Lebanon and the repeated Israeli aggressions in particular.

The amir of Qatar reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestine cause and for the just struggle of the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian delegation arrived in Doha last night.

SAUDI ARABIA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA, DELEGATION ARRIVE 11 FEB

LD111002 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 February--President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela arrived in Riyadh at 1130 today on a visit to the kingdom within the framework of his current tour of a number of Arab countries. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who were at hand at the airport to welcome the Venezuelan president.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD121120 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--A meeting was held this morning between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and Dr Jose Alberto, foreign minister of Venezuela, at the guests palace in An-Nasiriyah. Political issues, headed by the Middle East question, in addition to petroleum iussues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting.

Working Meeting Held

LD121122 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0912 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--At 1130 this morning a working meeting was held at the royal court in Al-Ma'dhar between the Saudi and Venezuelan sides headed by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency the President of Venezuela Luis Herrera.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Fadh ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Adballah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2d deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Khuwaytir, minister of education; Shaykh Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; Shaykh 'Ali Ridha, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for economic affairs; Shaykh 'Abdallah at-Tubayshi, the kingdom's ambassador to Venezuela.

On the Venezuelan side the meeting was attended by Jose Alberto, foreign minister; Luis Enrique, defense minister; Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines; Senor Lupor Loror, minister of state and president of the investment fund [name and title as received]; Dr Jose Albujando, ambassador plenipotentiary [name and title as received]; Rafael Alfrosor [as received], president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company; Dr Manuel Perez, adviser to the president; and Dr Sestian, head of the Foreign Trade Institute and and Venezuela's ambassador to the kingdom [name and title as received].

Venezuelan Energy Minister Comments

LD130955 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0520 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, praised the kingdom's petroleum policy. Senor Berti in a statement today published in AR-RIYAD, said the kingdom's petroleum policy was and still is the main savior of the world economy and the preserver of a strong and firm organization [presumably OPEC]. The Venezuelan minister pointed out that his country supports the steps taken by the major oil-producing countries to stabilize world oil markets and to attempt to check and unify prices.

The minister declared that OPEC is continually studying market conditions. He said recent reports have underscored that there is a trend to return to unified prices as they existed before the free market shrunk.

U.S. ENVOY MCHENRY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD121712 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1347 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 February--The U.S. delegate to the UN Organization, Donald McHenry has stated that differences exist in his country's viewpoints and those of the states of the area as regards the local solution to the Middle East and the Palestinian issues. He said his country cannot overlook these differences. He expressed the hope that the two sides will be able to eliminate or narrow these differences.

Mr McHenry stated at a press conference in Riyadh today that his country sees itself as involved in the current negotiations and that it will continue its contribution toward their success and the achievement of a peaceful, lasting and just settlement. He expressed the belief that it is impossible for us to arrive quickly and hastily at such a comprehensive and just settlement. He noted the importance of the Palestinian issue as a basic element in this settlement.

The U.S. delegate noted in this connection that there are differences in the viewpoints of Egypt and Israel in the negotiations currently underway. Mr McHenry affirmed that his country has no hostile intentions either in this or any other area of the world. He said the United States realizes that each state in the area has the right to live in peace, continue its own path of development and raise its people's living standards and it has the right to reject any foreign interference in its domestic affairs proceeding from its desire to safeguard its sovereignty and independence.

Mr McHenry added that the events in Afghanistan not only concern the United States but primarily concern the states of the area and all the peoples of the world. He expressed the hope that the Soviet action in Afghanistan would be temporary but at the same time he called for vigilance and caution lest it might not be temporary.

Mr McHenry added that the aim of his current visit to a number of the states of the area is to discuss all the aspects and problems of his work at the United Nations, including U.S. relations with these states, the problems which exist in Southwest Asia and the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East.

He referred to his talks with officials in the kingdom and said they will deal extensively with the Palestinian issue because it is a basic and central issue.

Mr McHenry arrived in Riyadh earlier today from Kuwait during his current hour.

Meets With Fahd

LD121940 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 12 February--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, at 1900 today received in his office at the Al-Ma'dhar Palace, Donald McHenry, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations. During the meeting, bilateral relations and issues of common interests were discussed.

Mr McHenry arrived in Riyadh earlier today.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD130011 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2020 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--This evening His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal had a meeting with the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mr McHenry. The meeting dealt with a number of issues of common interest, as well as U.S.-Saudi bilateral relations. The U.S. envoy arrived in Riyadh earlier today from Kuwait as part of his current tour in the region.

COMMENTATOR APPEALS FOR UNITY OF OPEC, INDUSTRIAL STATES

LD111748 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Text] Despite the numerous troubles in the world, the OPEC member countries have worked persistently to overcome their differences and narrow the huge gaps resulting from current events in some of their resolutions.

Although recent political events have diverted attention from the main economic problems the international community is experiencing, coordination, consultations, contacts and efforts have continued among the OPEC member countries in the biggest attempt in the history of this important world organization to resolve its differences.

It is no secret that Saudi Arabia has pursued a policy of restraining the constant rise in oil prices both inside and outside OPEC and has always urged the exploration of alternative energy sources and the rationing of energy in the world in order to prevent the exhaustion of oil deposits and to avoid a situation in which the oil-producing countries are forced to raise their prices. It is also no secret that many of these measures have not been sufficient, in our opinion, to save the world from sharp economic crises and to prevent, in particular, the exacerbation of the developing countries' problems.

We still hope that the OPEC member countries themselves will succeed in adopting a unified policy taking into consideration current and potential developments that might follow future measures. We must acknowledge two important facts: First, that economic relations with Europe or with the Third World countries must be of such a nature as to encourage them to adopt further positive steps in favor of our just causes and legitimate rights. All indications show that this type of calm and rational course has gained for our causes a great deal of support as is reflected in the fact that many capitals in Europe, Asia and Africa have opened direct dialogs with the PLO because of their objective understanding of the nature of the cause and their full readiness to consider all stands and views in a new manner. In the past, all doors were closed except in the face of the Zionist--a situation which brought about a saturation of the ideas of the enemies in the world.

Second, this state of affairs prompts us to say that the organization simultaneously shoulders a huge responsibility and has a political and economic role and that it must not lose this role if it is to remain a force with influence over political decisions as well as a force with influence over economic decisions.

Once we become convinced of the gravity of the responsibility laid upon our shoulders, we will not help to create new problems for the world economy from which only the enemies of the OPEC member countries benefit in one way or another. Otherwise, how can we imagine the future of Africa in general and that of the developing countries in particular in the shadow of the constant race between the industrial powers to raise the prices of raw and manufactured goods and the oil-producing countries to preserve their wealth in the ground and protect their assets from erosion.

The natural thing for OPEC to do is to base its future steps on the narrowing of differences of opinion between it and the major industrial powers in order to contribute to the building of civilization and to avoid further catastrophes in simple communities.

It is heartening to say that such an attitude now exists and that this conviction has been growing between the OPEC member countries on the one hand and the industrial European powers on the other--a situation which, God willing, heralds the advent of the desired future which will benefit the developing countries.

This, perhaps, is the reason for the current intensive talks taking place among the OPEC member countries for the attainment of the desired objective.

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES MEET 12 FEB

NC122120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1952 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 February--A new round of meetings of the two subcommittees of the committeee on autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and Gaza began at the Mena House Oberoi Hotel in Al-Haram tonight. The meetings began with a plenary session attended by the heads and members of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations. The Egyptian side was led by Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raqiz; the Israeli side by Hayim Kubersky; and the U.S. side by Ambassador James Leonard.

The heads of the delegations delivered opening speeches.

Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif noted Egypt's principled stand as confirmed in the full autonomy plan for the West Bank and Gaza, which is based on the necessity that autonomy encompass legislative, executive, and judicial powers; upon the establishment of the Palestinian authority through free elections, it should takeover the full powers of the present Israeli military governor and his civic administration immediately.

He also noted the necessity of a security committee, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements, to supervise the Israeli forces' withdrawal to specific points following the establishment of Palestinian authority.

James Leonard strongly supported the Egyptian position regarding the security committee; he said that this was previously proposed by the United States and that he still considers this a necessity not only for the progress of the negotiations process but also to define the subjects in a decisive way. He added that with only 2 months remaining for negotiations, the committee must be formed now so that it can immediately begin to discuss the question of the Israeli military forces' withdrawal to specific and numbered security points.

Hayim Kubersky, the head of the Israeli delegation, did not approve this proposal and said that this subject should be discussed at the plenary committee level and not at the subcommittee level.

The Egyptian and U.S. views were identical and they rejected the Israeli stand on the security committee; they were agreed that the subcommittees have every power to discuss any subjects before referring them to the ministerial level.

In their speeches, the heads of the three delegations agreed on the need to intensify the efforts and considered the subcommittees as being in continuous meeting throughout February in order to fulfill the major part of the tasks assigned to them by the plenary committee.

MENA has learned that the current meetings of the two subcommittees will study practical ways and means of transferring the powers and related subjects. It has also learned that the Egyptian plan for full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza was put forth for discussion at this session.

The heads of the three delegations held a separate meeting following the opening session.

Settlements Issue Raised

NC122218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2103 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 February--MENA has learned that during today's meeting of the two autonomy subcommittees, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, raised the issue of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank in light of Israel's decision yesterday to establish a new settlement there. Ambassador 'Abd al-Latif affirmed that the establishment of settlements is an impediment to the peace efforts and contradicts the Camp David accords.

The two subcommittees will reconvene at 0900 tomorrow to complete discussion of the issues on this session's agenda.

Burg Letter to Khalil

NC122150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 February--MENA has learned that Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has received a letter from Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who is also the head of Israel's delegation to the autonomy talks. Dr Mustafa Khalil received the letter today during a meeting with Hayim Kubersky, head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy subcommittees talks. The meeting was held at Kubersky's request.

Israeli delegation sources stated that the message comes within the framework of consultations in preparation for the tripartite meeting to be held between Dr Mustafa Khalil, Yosef Burg and the U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz. The meeting is scheduled to take place in London on 26 February.

Burg Proposal

NC122155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 February--MENA has learned that in his letter to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg suggested postponement of the tripartite meeting on autonomy which is scheduled to be held in London on 26 February. Yosef Burg suggested that the meeting be held the following day, 27 February.

As is known, this meeting will be attended by Dr Mustafa Khalil, Yosef Burg and the U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH ISRAELI MAPAM DELEGATION

NC130635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 February--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that Israel's attitude toward the Palestinian people and their leaders is erroneous. He said there must be mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. The president affirmed that Egypt will not relinquish a single inch of the occupied Arab territories and that Egypt adheres to its firm attitude of rejecting the Israeli settlements policy and the repartition of Jerusalem by barbed wire. The president called on Israel to agree to the establishment of an Arab municipality in Jerusalem.

During a dialog with the Israeli MAPAM Party delegation, the president said he is continuing to adhere to the position he announced in the Israeli Knesset during his visit to Jerusalem, which he subsequently reiterated during his meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and with the leader of the Israeli Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, as well as at the Camp David negotiations.

At the beginning of the meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, President as-Sadat commented on the Israeli Government's decision to build new housing units in Hebron, saying: "None of the negotiating parties--particularly Egypt and Israel--has the right to present the other party with a fait accompli, because such a policy is one that should not be reverted to."

In his statement, which was published in Wednesday's edition of AL-AHRAM, the president also said: On my part, I will remain committed to the implementation of the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements. As for Jerusalem, I insist on what I said on several occasions and in various meetings--that Jerusalem will not again be divided with barbed wire. Israel should agree to the creation of an Arab municipality raising an Arab flag, in addition to a joint municipality based on equality between the Arab and Israeli sides to handle all municipal affairs in united Jerusalem.

President as-Sadat also said he rejects the idea of introducing border modifications for security reasons, especially in the West Bank. Not a single Arab, he said, would agree to forfeit a single foot of Arab territory. He added that security is not a matter confined to Israel and that security should be mutual so that both Israel and the Palestinians will have security according to the provisions of the Camp David agreement.

The president also said: Your attitude toward the Palestinian people and their leadership is wrong. There should be immediate mutual recognition between the two sides--Israel recognition of the Palestinians and their leadership, and Palestinian recognition of Israel's existence. This recognition must be immediate and mutual. It would be futile to ask the Palestinians to do this without an Israeli commitment to recognize the Palestinians.

President as-Sadat emphasized that the events in the area, especially in Iran and Afghanistan, underscore the importance of and the dire need to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict--not the other way round. Delaying this or blowing it down would not be in the interest of the peoples of the area or of the entire civilized world.

During the meeting, the Israeli MAPAM delegation affirmed its support for President as-Sadat's position and his assertions about the inadmissibility of faits accomplis and the need for commitment to the implementation of the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements in the interest of a just and comprehensive peace.

The MAPAM representative emphasized that the party is fully opposed to the settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They said that since 1967 the party has been against the building of any settlements on Arab territory, and that the party supports President as-Sadat's rejection of the settlements policy while understanding the requirements for Israel's security.

The party also expressed support for the president's opposition to the partition of Jerusalem with barbed wire and that a certain order or special status for the holy places is necessary. The party representatives also said they consider the president's idea about the setting up of an Arab municipality to be a good basis for discussion.

Regarding the question of mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestinians, the MAPAM delegation said that in principle the party's position is one of holding a dialog with any Palestinian leadership that is prepared to recognize Israel, Resolution 242 and the provisions of the Camp David agreements. The delegation added that the party has adopted a formula known as the "Shemtov-Yariv" formula which was devised by Victor Shemtov, who will become secretary general of the party, and Aharon Yariv. This formula affirms the willingness of the party leadership to embark on a dialog with any Palestinian side that agrees to recognize it and stop acts of violence, and the possibility of holding an unofficial dialog even without these preconditions.

Here President as-Sadat said that this attitude is wrong. He emphasized that the recognition should be immediate and mutual.

Muhammad Watad, member of the MAPAM Party Bureau who attended the meeting and did the translation from Hebrew to Arabic, said that the delegation sensed the frankness and the rational and objective political thinking of President as-Sadat as well as his resolve to achieve what he has advocated since he began his initiative to establish a just and comprehensive peace that takes into consideration the interests of all parties and does not forfeit anyone's rights.

ISRAELI SHIPS TO BE ALLOWED IN EGYPTIAN PORTS

NC130916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0752 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 February--Eng 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, minister of transport, communications and maritime transport, said yesterday that Israeli ships will be given the same treatment in Egyptian ports as any ship from any other country, and the necessary services will be provided for them in return for the fees charged by each port.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, Minister ad-Daghistani says that Israeli ships and crews will be allowed to enter Egyptian ports effective 26 February, the date for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

AL-AKHBAR: CARTER AGREES TO SUPPLY F-15 PLANES

NC130744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 February--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has agreed to supply Egypt with F-15 planes, the most modern U.S. tactical aircraft.

The paper says that a U.S. military delegation will arrive in Cairo within a week to discuss the details of the program for the supply of the F-16 and F-15 aircraft to Egypt.

The paper adds that President Carter's decision to supply Egypt with F-15 planes, the most modern aircraft in the U.S. arsenal, was taken at a meeting held at the White House the day before yesterday attended by Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The meeting was held to review Egypt's modern weapons needs in the light of the recent developments in the Middle East, particularly in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the threat this invasion constitutes to the security of the region.

The paper says that the United States has decided to increase its military aid allocation in the 1981 budget, which begins in October 1980, by $100 million to a total of $950 million.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ, DELEGATION PAY VISIT

JN101539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 February--Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez arrived here this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Iraq. Suarez was accorded an official reception at Baghdad airport. He was received by RCO Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, a number of ministers and high-ranking Iraqi officials.

In a press statement upon arrival, the Spanish prime minister expressed his confidence that his visit to Iraq will contribute to further promoting cooperation between Iraq and Spain in various fields. He described Iraqi-Spanish relations as excellent in all spheres.

In a welcoming speech, 'Izzat Ibrahim said that Suarez' visit to Iraq would contribute to developing cooperation between Iraq and Spain. He added that the visit will also consolidate the historical relations between the two countries.

Ibrahim praised Spain's stands on the Arab issue, particularly the Arab struggle against Zionism. He said that these are noble and honorable stands.

Suarez is accompanied by a delegation consisting Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Minister of Commerce and Tourism Juan Antonio Garcia Diez and a number of Spanish officials.

Foreign Ministry Officials Meet

JN111017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, met this morning with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. During the meeting, Arab and international topics of common interest and the development of friendly bilateral relations were discussed.

Prime Minister, President Meet

JN112026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 February--President Saddam Husayn met tonight with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations in various fields and the aspects of cooperation that serve the two countries interests and contribute to the process of construction and development in Iraq and Spain.

President Saddam Husayn and Prime Minister Suarez reviewed the current international situation and their two countries stands on this situation.

Closed Meeting Held

JN112027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--President Saddam Husayn held a closed meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez tonight. During the meeting, they completed discussion of the topics that were dealt with at the meeting attended by the two sides delegation members.

The Iraqi-Spanish talks began here tonight. They dealt with bilateral relations and the current international situation.

Premier Leaves, Makes Statement

JN120933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 February--Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and the delegation accompanying him concluded a 3-day visit to Iraq and left for Amman today. Suarez was seen off at Baghdad airport by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Maruf, several ministers and a number of top officials. The Spanish prime minister expressed his pleasure over his visit to Iraq and his talks with Iraqi officials.

In a press statement, he said his talks with President Saddam Husayn were friendly and frank, which reflects the excellent and friendly bilateral relations. Commenting on his admiration for the Iraqi leadership under President Saddam Husayn, Suarez said: He is the true and genuine leader of the Iraqi people and the Arab nation.

Commenting on the talks and meetings he held, Suarez said: These talks were aimed at developing bilateral relations in all fields and reviewing major international issues.

The Spanish prime minister described the pan-Arab charter declared by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February as of great value not only for the Arab nation, but also for international detente. He added that his country is carefully studying the articles of the charter, which we consider as being very important.

The Spanish official reaffirmed that his country will always support the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Joint Statement

JN121812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 February--Iraq and Spain have agreed that total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the attainment of the Palestinian peoples national rights are two basic conditions without which there can be no search for a just and lasting peace.

In a joint statement issued in Baghdad and Madrid today following Adolfo Suarez' visit to Iraq at the head of a Spanish delegation, the two sides expressed their deep anxiety over the deterioration of the situation in the Arab area.

The statement pointed out that the Iraqi side explained the grave situation which resulted from the Camp David accords, which were a unilateral attempt conflicting with the Arab nation's interests and the Palestinian people's rights.

The Iraqi side expressed its appreciation for Spain's firm stand in support of the just Arab issues in its international relations and in bilateral and multilateral fields.

The Spanish side highly valued Iraq's economic and social achievements and President Saddam Husayn's role in Arab and international domains.

The statement affirmed that the Iraqi-Spanish discussions were characterized by a spirit of amity and understanding. They dealt with bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them in harmony with the bonds of friendship and common heritage that link them together as well as with Arab issues and international issues of common interest.

The two sides agreed on the importance of promoting bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields in the interests of the two countries. They also agreed to hold a meeting of the Iraqi-Spanish joint committee in Baghdad in the first week of May to discuss trade and economic cooperation.

The Spanish side noted with interest that the pan-Arab charter declaration to regulate relations among the Arab countries constitutes a pledge from the Arab nation to neighboring countries.

The Iraqi and Spanish sides agreed on the exchange of visits by officials of the two countries to consolidate and perpetuate bilateral relations with the purpose of strengthening world peace and stability.

On behalf of His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain, the Spanish prime minister extended an invitation to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to visit Spain. The invitation was accepted and a date will be set later.

The statement said that the two sides discussed the situation in southern Africa and affirmed their condemnation of all forms of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination in the region.

The two sides affirmed the need to seek international security and detente as well as total and comprehensive disarmament under effective international control that puts an end of the arms race. In this connection, they supported the call for an urgent international conference on disarmament and affirmed their support for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions an area of peace.

The two sides pointed out the importance of continuing the North-South dialog between industrial and developing states through continuous international negotiations on economic cooperation and international development. The Spanish side valued Iraq's initiative in proposing the establishment of a special, long-lasting world fund to aid developing countries against the effects of inflation.

The Spanish prime minister, who concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq today, held talks with President Saddam Husayn and RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Talks were also held by the foreign ministers of the two countries during which the two sides exchanged viewpoints on bilateral, Arab and international issues. The Spanish commerce ministers held talks with the Iraqi trade, oil and transport and communications ministers on strengthening bilateral relations. The Spanish minister of state for information held talks with the Iraqi culture and information minister on information and cultural cooperation.

LEADERS FEAR 'NEW YALTA,' COMMUNIST ROLE FOLLOWING MIDEAST EVENTS

LD081011 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Paul Balta dispatch: "Iraqi Leaders Anxious Over the Role of the Communist Parties in the Third World"]

[Text] Baghdad--Mr Olivier Stirn was due to return to Paris on 31 January after a 3-day working visit to Baghdad. The secretary of state for foreign affairs made this trip at President Giscard d'Estaing's request to study Iraq's position on a dozen world problems, ranging from Afghanistan and Iran to Persian Gulf security and from European dialog to "trilateral discussion." President Saddam Husayn received Mr Stirn for more than 3 hours on Wednesday, the festival of the Prophet's birth, and Mr Stirn informed him that the president, in reply to his invitation, would pay an official visit to Iraq in the coming months.

Iraq, considered by France an "authentically nonalined country," has three causes for concern on the Iran and Afghanistan situations, internationally, regionally and bilaterally. The Iraqi leaders consider that the unfortunate Tehran hostage affair gave the USSR the chance to intervene in Afghanistan and that the United States is in turn taking advantage of this to push the Israeli-Arab conflict into the background while strengthening its presence in the region. The Iraqi leaders fear especially that this dangerous dialectic will lead "the two superpowers to a new Yalta by which they will redivide the world." Thus they hope that France and Europe will strive to avert a "return of the cold war which will consecrate the world division into two blocs."

The crisis between the Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party, which erupted nearly 2 years ago after the intensification of Soviet penetration in Afghanistan, was heightened by Moscow's military intervention, which Baghdad condemns for various reasons. Iraq believes that the USSR, which acts as a balance to the United States in the Israeli conflict, has considerably tarnished its image in the Arab world.

In addition, the Iraqis are anxious about the role the communist parties could henceforth play in the Third World. "Until now," they say, "we could regard them as loyal national forces. But who can now assure us that the communist party will not install radio transmitter in this or that country, even in the Soviet Embassy, to announce its capture of power and to appeal to the Red Army?

As well as the Kremlin, the Afghan communist party, which has no real base either among the army or the people, also provided the United States with justification for eventual intervention in the Arab and Muslim world."

Gulf Security

Baghdad's greatest concern is that Gulf security should be insured by bordering countries on an equal basis to avoid any great power interference. Similarly, on a related problem, Iraq would like Somalia to appeal to the solidarity of neighbouring Arab countries rather than to U.S. aid, so as not to incite the Soviets to implant themselves still deeper in Aden.

As for Iran, Baghdad is worried that some people are calling on Imam Khomeyni to adopt a hostile attitude toward Iraq. Mr Bani-Sadr's election as president has been greeted with interest and even sympathy here. But certain ministers wonder "whether he will be a little fish in a shark-infested sea."

Meanwhile, Iraqi leaders have not forgotten that in 1969 Tehran denounced the 1937 Iraq-Iran frontier agreement. In their turn, they too are threatening the 1975 Algiers accord sanctioning the moving of the frontier to the middle of the Shatt al-Arab and complicating navigation in this part of the waters linking Al-Basrah to the Persian Gulf. Elsewhere, without claiming the Province of Khuzestan (formerly known as Arabistan), where the Abadan refinery is situated, they recall that it is inhabited by Arabs whose right to autonomy must be respected.

Still on the regional plane, Iraqi leaders consider a new Washington initiative in the Arab-Israeli conflict improbable before the U.S. presidential election, but they wonder whether the Kremlin is going "to try something" in this sector to try to make people forget its Afghan intervention. They also wonder about the importance of Mr Gromyko's visit to Damascus. Elsewhere, while avoiding a public controversy with Syria, the Iraqis are letting it be known privately that the leaders hanged in August had been plotting with the Syrian head of state for the elimination of President Saddam Husayn.

Mr Stirn confirmed a "great convergence" in French and Iraqi analyses of the international situation, and also noted that there had been a Baghdad-Algiers rapprochement parallel to that between Paris and Algiers. Despite this, Iraq like Algiers considers the French suggestion of "trilateral discussion" or "trilog" is in danger of being premature. The two countries believe it better to revive or strengthen Euro-Arab, Euro-African and Arab-African dialogs, "with the trilog as the crowning achievement."

Finally, while President Giscard d'Estaing prepares to receive the Arab ambassadors in February for talks on the forthcoming Arab world institute plan, Mr Saddam Husayn gave Mr Stirn his agreement in principle to the terms on which Iraq intends being a founder-member of this organization, designed to acquaint France and Europe better with the Arab and Islamic worlds.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS NATIONAL COMMUNISTS' ROLE

GF110943 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 10 Feb 80 GF

[Excerpts] In light of the speech by the leader, President Saddam Husayn, on the 17th anniversary of the 8 February revolution, today's ATH-THAWRAH publishes an editorial entitled "Commitment and Adherence to the Truth Is a Noble Revolutionary Stand and a Magnificent (?Height) of Struggle." The editorial says:

With the sincerity of Ba'thist strugglers and their high sense of responsibility toward the fateful issues of their people and nation, with the clarity, boldness and principled attitude of historic leaders, with deep awareness and understanding of the nature of the changes and developments in the Arab homeland and in the international arena in general, President Saddam Husayn spoke at the mass rally on the 17th anniversary of the glorious 8 February revolution.

When speaking about the bride of revolutions, one must refer to the practices and stands of Iraqi Communists, who have nothing left but to trade in false and glittering slogans while bragging about freedom and democracy. It is they who once turned Iraq into a vast lake of blood. They wanted to isolate Iraq from the Arab nation and the Arab struggle. They wanted to control Iraq, sever all its historic roots and all its ties with the Arab nation.

It is they who opposed the heroic 8 February revolution and tried to halt the revolutionary march led by the Ba'th Party on that immortal day. They joined [former Iraqi President] 'Arif's shaky organization, the Socialist Union, in the wake of the black Novembrist setback [in November 1963]. They kowtowed to the suspect reactionary regime, giving it their public support and loyalty.

Our great people, the builders of glories and civilizations, are fully aware that numerous evil powers are seeking to undermine their revolution and national unity. They realize that suspect imperialist forces have dreamed and striven to divide and fragment Iraq under false and trivial pretexts. Through its increasing cohesion, however, and by rallying around its historic revolutionary leadership and the 17-30 July revolution, Iraq has deprived these forces of such an opportunity.

The national charter proclaimed by the leader, President Saddam Husayn, which is based on an advanced analysis and understanding of all aspects of the current international situation together with its complications, clearly embodies the pioneering and historic role of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in safeguarding pan-Arab interests and protecting the Arab homeland and its independence against all forms of subservience and abhorrent foreign hegemony. The [words indistinct] of the conflict between the great international powers and current attempts to drag small countries into the cold, or hot, war between these parties have become clear.

What Iraqi and pan-Arab commitments require in this stage is to keep the Arab homeland free of all forms of foreign domination and interference in its political, economic and military affairs. Therefore, we must work seriously whenever there is [word indistinct] agreement of views between us and the Arabs to prevent the Arab nation and homeland from being divided by the great powers.

We are not, and never have been, anyone's property. We do not want any part of our Arab homeland to be anyone's laboratory or [word indistinct], whatever the pretexts.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ ARRIVES 12 FEB

JN121029 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf on strengthening bilateral relations and on several international issues. The Spanish official was met at the airport by Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, cabinet members, the Jordanian ambassador to Spain, the Spanish ambassador in Amman and a number of top Jordanian officials.

Meets King

JN121704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez at An-Nadwah Palace at noon today. His majesty outlined the Jordanian stand and the Arab views regarding current international issues and recent developments in the Middle East. Adolfo Suarez briefed his majesty on Spain's stand on these issues. The two sides also reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the royal court; minister of the court; the Jordanian armed forces commander in chief; the minister of state for foreign affairs; the minister of information; the minister of tourism and antiquities and the Jordanian ambassador to Spain. On the Spanish side attending were Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja; commerce and tourism minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez; secretary of state for information affairs (Jose Melia); a number of the delegation members and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

The two sides had lunch with his majesty the king where they resumed discussion of issues of common interest.

Talks Begin

JN130701 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Official talks began at the prime minister's office this evening between the Jordanian side under Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and the Spanish side under Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. During the talks, a comprehensive review of the international situation was made, particularly the recent developments in the Middle East issue and the importance of reaching a just and comprehensive solution capable of security stability and peace in the area.

Prime Minister ash-Sharif Sharaf underlined Jordan's inalienable stand on the Middle East issue, calling for a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to free self-determination on their national soil. The prime minister also stressed Spain's important role in developing the European stand in the direction of supporting the Arab right.

Adolfo Suarez outlined his country's understanding of the importance of and support for reaching a just and comprehensive solution in the area, taking into consideration the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and the achievement of a complete Israeli withdrawal.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and agreed to further develop the cultural agreement which was signed between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to further expand and strengthen the commercial, technical and tourist relations between the two countries. They also agreed to further develop methods of cooperation in these fields.

The two sides underlined the importance of resuming contacts and exchanging visits between the two countries' officials to bring about the joint goals.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim; minister of state for foreign affairs, Marwan al-Qasim, minister of supplies and acting minister of industry and trade, Jawad al-'Anani; the Jordanian ambassador in Madrid and the director of the prime minister's office.

Attending on the Spanish side were Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Commerce and Tourism Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, the Spanish ambassador in Amman, the secretary of state for information affairs, the director of the prime minister's office and the director general of the Middle East and Africa Department.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES CABLE FROM IRANIAN PRESIDENT

JN121316 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received a cable from president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in response to the cable that the prince sent to congratulate Bani-Sadr on being elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following is the full text of the cable:

I have gratefully received Your Highness' amicable congratulations on the occasion of my being elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I wish the fraternal Jordanian Hashemite Muslim people progress and prosperity. I also ask God to give the Islamic nation happiness and glory under the banner of Islam and its tolerant teachings.

DEPUTY EDMUND RIZQ KIDNAPED IN BEIRUT

NC131153 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Deputy Edmund Rizq was kidnaped this morning by unidentified persons. The kidnaping took place about 1000. There are conflicting reports about where Deputy Rizq was kidnaped. Some reports have indicated that the kidnaping took place in the quarter between the Chevrolet dealer and B'abda and other reports have said that the kidnaping took place between As-Sayyad Circle and B'abda Palace. As soon as the report reached the presidential palace, President Ilyas Sarkis initiated the necessary contacts with leaders concerned to find out the facts about the incident. At the same time the Defense Ministry began to investigate the incident and Speaker Kamil al-As'ad was informed of it. He also has initiated contacts on various levels.

HADDAD SAYS SHELLING AGAINST 'TERRORISTS' TO CONTINUE

TA121811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Major Haddad's forces shelled the Tyre area at noon, and the commander of the Christian units announced that this shelling would continue as long as the terrorists kept up their fire against Christian villages. Major Haddad is also considering a demand to remove the Irish UNIFIL unit, since Ireland recognizes the PLO and has even invited Yasir 'Arafat to visit Ireland.

VOICE OF HOPE: SYRIANS STRENGTHEN POSITIONS NEAR MARJ 'UYUN

NC121449 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Syrian occupation forces have strengthened their positions in Al-'Ayshiyah, about 3 km northwest of Marj 'Uyun. Syrian-Palestinian-leftist forces are now controlling the area, where the Syrians have a large number of tanks and heavy weapons. According to informed sources in Zahlah, the Syrians have sent more troops into Al-'Ayshiyah, which they consider to be the southernmost limit of their deployment in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Tractors were seen yesterday working near the Al-'Ayshiyah road junction, but it is not known whether they were trying to improve the positions of the Syrians or the saboteurs.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS INTENSIFIED SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC130627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Text] According to reports received from the south, the situation there is deteriorating and becoming more serious. The battles are covering a wider area and the artillery duels are no longer confined to the traditional front in the eastern sector. They have extended to all other fronts. The shelling reached a climax yesterday when the town of Tyre came under long range artillery fire for the first time in months. The inner areas of Tyre came under fierce and concentrated fire. A number of people were wounded and heavy losses were sustained. At the same time An-Nabatiyah came under similar fire which resulted in casualties and losses.

Situation in Beirut

NC130741 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] There is nothing new regarding the security situation in Beirut despite the continued Syrian and Palestinian sniping on the traditional axes, especially the commercial center and neighboring areas. For the fifth day in a row there has been no traffic on the Fu'ad Shihab bridge. On the north the Zgharta men have resumed their armed activity in the area of Qnat. They used artillery and heavy machineguns. In Al-Batrun the towns of Shibtin and Al-'Alali came under artillery fire from Syrian positions in (Darda'ah).

ALGERIA

MALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR BRIEF VISIT

LD121344 Algiers APS in English 1210 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 12/02/80 (APS)--Coming from Damascus, the president of the Republic of Mali, General Moussa Traore arrived Monday afternoon to Algiers, for a short visit. He was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" international airport, by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN Party secretary general, and Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, Politburo member, foreign minister.

The two heads of state reviewed a detachment of "Haras el Djoumhouri" (Republican Guard), which paid military honours to them, before heading for the honour room where President Moussa Traore, in a press statement, declared he was very pleased to be again in Algeria to examine with President Chadli Bendjedid questions of common interest.

The Malian head of state, who was also welcomed by the diplomatic corps members he greeted, thanked, in his declaration, the president of the republic, party secretary general and the Algerian Government for the "brotherly and warm welcome" given to him.

President Traore evoked, in another development, his visits to Iraq and Syria which "were successful" he said. They let him discuss, with these two country leaders, on bilateral cooperation, the situation in the Middle East, as well as international questions.

"I brought, to our Arab brothers of the Middle East, our people's support, its party's and government's ones." This support can be summed up in three points:

1) Mali supports the Arab peoples' fight against Zionist occupation and thinks there will be no peace without Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

2) The people of Mali and its government think there will be a real peace only when Palestinian people, under Palestine Liberation Organisation leadership (PLO), will have recovered its fundamental national rights.

3) There will be a real peace in the Middle East only when Jerusalem will have become to its statute of holy city. [sentence as received]

The Malian head of state precised that, beside the question of support to the Arab peoples' fight, he examined topics interesting north-south (Third World countries) cooperation as it was stressed during the non-aligned conference of Havana.

As concerns a question relating to King Hassan II's declaration stating that O.A.U. ad hoc committee's decisions on Western Sahara are "illegal" and accusing some member heads of state of "partiality," President Traore said he received, at his moment [as received], a message relating to the rejection of some members of this ad hoc committee, to wit: Mali and Tanzania.

"I think, the Malian head of state indicated, that talking about rejection of the ad hoc committee's resolutions is too much, because it was the O.A.U. summit which appointed us, and it was on behalf of this organisation we worked. We did our work and we will render an account to Africa. We do not think that a unilateral decision could take precedence of African decision."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI VIEWS FRENCH POLICY IN AFP INTERVIEW

LD112258 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Banghazi, February 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that since President Giscard d'Estaing has taken power in France, this country has adopted a completely different colonialist policy, this was obvious to the French people and to the rest of the world.

He said: "The French intervention in Tunisia made it clear to us, for the first time that a confrontation might occur, a [Word indistinct] wide-scale confrontation". In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the confrontation has involved big parts of North Africa, maybe the whole continent and maybe all the Near and Middle East.

He said that President d'Estaing brought back to France the policy of direct colonialism and the sending of intervention forces, [Word indistinct] the policy of past centuries of colonialism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi described this policy as one which will inevitably be defeated because it clashes with the will of the peoples and their new awakening.

He stressed that the African peoples which were believed to be naive, slow and primitive are now inspired by the spirit of the revolution, of consciousness and of [words indistinct].

He went on to say that by resorting to this policy of past centuries President d'Estaing has harmed [Word indistinct] France, for he adopted [Word indistinct] policy. He said that due to this policy President d'Estaing was bound to lose the confidence of his electorate because all the French people are more eager to safeguard their interests and international relations of friendships than they are to keep d'Estaing.

He pointed out that if France resolved to sacrifice its interests, its prestige and its international relations of friendship, it could re-elect President d'Estaing. But if it is more interested to develop useful relations with the peoples, with the Arab nation and Africa, then President d'Estaing would have proved that he is incapable to realize that, since his policy is opposed to such French interests.

The leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution affirmed that despite the bad policy adopted by President d'Estaing no confrontation exists between Libyans and French.

He pointed out in case this confrontation takes place, we would [Word indistinct] to widen the scale of this [Word indistinct] which is mainly between peoples and colonialist forces and in this instance will involve all people's struggling against colonialism. He then talked about the mistake President d'Estaing made and his illusions that he can do in the Arab world what he did in Africa without learning a lesson from the past history of French colonialism of Arab countries. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the French colonialization of Syria and Lebanon is different from the colonialization of any other part outside the Arab world.

Similarly, the French colonialization of Tunisia and Algeria is different from any part in Africa. The Algerian liberation war is the worst example of what France faced in its colonies, with the exception Vietnam.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi drew attention to the fact that should French colonialism repeat itself, it would be confronted in a different way to that of Chad, Central Africa, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, affirming that any event of this kind in the Arab world would be severely confronted.

Then he expressed his concern about the possibility of an inevitable confrontation despite our good intention and attempts to maintain a good friendship and healthy relations with France.

He repeated that in the event of a confrontation it would not be a limited one. He described d'Estaing's policy as attempting to make France a "claw to America's paw" in contrast to de Gaulle's and Pompidou's France which has independent policy fulfilling the will of its people and meeting their interest.

Even if d'Estaing was pretending to defend France's interests, he said, he is actually destroying them in that region. Perhaps d'Estaing is trying to show the French people that he is defending France's interest, and protecting a free passage of its supplies; but, in actual fact, this intervention policy will lead to the destruction of these interests and withhold international confidence in d'Estaing's policy. "We lost our confidence in France and its [words indistinct] standard, [word indistinct] anything but civilized and humanitarian.

France's savage ways may have been condemned by the world and destroyed [word indistinct] revolution. Such a policy is totally rejected and will lead to the destruction of France's interests".

He said: "We are determined not to create any opportunity for intervention in the Arab homeland," pointing out that any such action could lead to a wide-scale popular revolution in the Arab homeland. "We are determined to trigger off this revolution," he added.

He pointed out that the regimes France wants to protect through this intervention, like the Tunisian, will fall victims of this action. The Tunisian regime will be a scapegoat.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that this intervention will greatly shorten the rule of the Tunisian regime. He explained that the prompt French invasion of Tunisia, across air and naval bridges, was designed to strike at Qafsah, and not the Libyan, Algerian or any other armies, since Tunisia itself has affirmed that it is not fighting a foreign intervention, the people arrested being Tunisian citizens.

He pointed out that this is an indication that France is still dreaming about colonialism in Africa. In such case she should be ready to meet with a confrontation by Libya or any other state. He said "Libya aspires at the freedom of Africa. It is the ally of the peoples struggling against imperialism, dictatorship and exploitation. This is a clear basic and principled stand in our policy."

He stated that France is not a policeman in Africa. It is not responsible for the continent. It should instead take care of the European Common Market, of the NATO alliance and of the balance between leftists and rightists in France where President d'Estaing obtained only 51 percent of the votes.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution, affirmed that we will confront France's colonial stance by all means including war.

He said, "We in Africa, the Arab nation and the Tunisian people had fought colonialism when we were in a bad position. We fought it with weapons of that time and defeated it. What then would you think about the present when we possess potentiality and have the capabilities of exerting pressure on the world. All these are weapons which we will use in the battle of liberation."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi noted that the French president with his intervention in Tunisia with the claim of defending his interests has ignored the Tunisian people's dignity and offended, in fact, insulted them before the world in the same way he had insulted the nations of Central Africa, Ivory Coast and Gabin. He had forgotten all the people's sacrifices against French colonialism because what took place in Tunisia is an internal people's action and in a remote area from the capital and it could have been dealt with by police, national guards, gendarmes and the Tunisian army.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his belief that resistance and revolution in Qafsah have defeated the Tunisian regime both police and army. Nothing remained for the Tunisian Government except to ask for help from the French army.

On the political and trade relations with France, he pointed out that they have not yet been affected and I do not think there are intentions by the people's administration in Libya to this effect.

He expressed that the withdrawal of the French ambassador to Libya and several embassy staff came a surprise to the Foreign Liaison Bureau, the secretariat of the General People's Congress, and the people's congresses in Libya. Colonal al-Qadhdhafi added that there is no intention by the Libyan side to take similar measures despite the fact that the Libyan People's Bureau in France does not have a diplomatic status. It was better for the French ambassador to remain in Libya in order to maintain our contacts and control the situation.

It would have been wiser not to recall the ambassador, he added, to allow a direct and continuous dialogue on the bases of mutual respect, and to avoid any serious deterioration in the situation.

He referred to Libya's relations with France which had been very good since the eruption of the former's revolution, noting that he had praised France in several Arab and international circles. He added that the average trade exchange between the two countries had increased and that fruitful cooperation was existing in the form of many major commercial deals which were beneficial to France and several companies. These deals included the various fields ranging from arms to agriculture and industry, etc.

He said: "We were encouraged by the fact that France wanted to follow a policy independent from America. For this reason we prompted cooperation and expanded trade exchange with it".

Answering a query about the allegations made by the regime ruling the Tunisian protectorate, which suggests that Libya had sent Fedayeen groups to Qafsah, Colonal al-Qadhdhafi denied the Tunisian claims and said that until now there was no material evidence of any Libyan involvement in the event which took place in Qafsah, a town situated thousands of kilometers away from Libya. He pointed out, as an indication that the allegations were lies, the suggestion that the rebels were trained in (?Jud Da'im) camp which is known as a scouts' camp. Anyone can visit to make sure that it is free of any Cubans or Russians, whose intensified presence was claimed.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then pledged the solidarity of the Libyan Arab people with their Tunisian brothers saying "we have already made this clear because we consider the Tunisian people oppressed and suppressed by the Tunisian Government and the French Army." Should the Tunisian revolutionaries occupy the broadcasting station, he said, they would have delivered the Tunisian's message to the world and spoke of their views on the Tunisian Government and the French invading forces.

Our alliance with the Tunisian people stems from our need for self-defence, he said, as we do not allow colonialists on our borders and will defy them. As long as the Tunisian people have started this resistance we are going to back them through their struggle. And the Tunisian Government has started accusations which we have been familiar with, for long years, for it has the habit of accusing us every time its security is endangered.

Summing up the revolution's code of rules, he said, we believe that contradictions only be solved through conflicts in which one side is eliminated. Accordingly, we consider that the Tunisian regime contradicts the people's revolution in Libya.

The healthy situation, he added, is to prolong this contradiction which failed to follow the course of history and lost its "raison d'etre" is eliminated [sentence as received]. And this, will happen this time.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concluded "we will not accept any mediation, reconciliation and truce in this conflict which was created by the Tunisian Government."

LIBYA PROTESTS HARRASSMENT OF ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD121440 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Libyan delegation taking part in the 28th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council has been exposed to harrassment by the regime of the Tunisian protectorate. Elements from the Tunisian intelligence service and the police took the delegation members from the airport waiting room to a nearby room where their hand baggage was searched, thus completely ignoring all international norms and customs and violating the charters and traditions of the Arab League.

For long hours the authorities of the Tunisian protectorate deliberately delayed the Libyan delegation's passport formalities at the airport. Moreover, rancour prevented them from returning the Libyan Arab delegation's passports.

The delegation has submitted a memorandum to the General Secretariat of the Arab League condemning these police measures which reflect a backward, tyrannical mentality. The memorandum includes the following points:

1. The Libyan delegation has come to the headquarters of the Arab League to take part positively in the meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council and has not come to visit the government of the Tunisian protectorate. What the delegation was exposed to is considered a direct insult to the Arab League and to the Arab Economic and Social Council.

2. The attention of the government, which is host to Arab League headquarters, is drawn to the necessity of respecting the Arab League, its councils and all its agencies.

3. The delegation has requested the circulation of this memorandum to the brother heads and members of the participating delegations.

ENTRY VISA DENIED TO LIBYAN ARAB COUNCIL MEMBER

LD121442 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The embassy of the Tunisian protectorate in Jordan [as heard] has refused to grant an entry visa to the permanent member of the Libyan delegation to the Arab Economic Unity Council in his capacity as a member of the council taking part in the present session of the Arab Economic and Social Council. This action by the regime of the Tunisian protectorate comes at a time when the regime boasts that it is civilized. However, this action shows that the regime does not understand the meaning of being civilized.

On the other hand it has been learned that the government of the Tunisian protectorate is considering moving the Arab League headquarters from its capital if the other Arab countries do not support the French invasion of Tunisia. Libya has called for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries to consider the French invasion of Tunisia. A message in this connection has been circulated to the foreign ministers of Islamic countries by the secretariat of the Islamic conference. It is known that Tunisia, a member of this conference, is currently being exposed to a blatant French invasion.

LIBYA CALLS FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING ON TUNISIA

LD121616 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Libya has asked for the convening of an extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries to study the French invasion of Tunisia. A letter to this effect has been sent to the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries by the secretariat of the Islamic Congress, stating that a member state of this congress, namely Tunisia, is currently being exposed to a [word indistinct] French invasion.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN LIBYA 11 FEB

LD111630 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense and member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] arrived midday today in Tripoli for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

An official welcome was accorded to the Czechoslovak minister. Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the armed forces, led the welcoming party. Some officers of the armed forces, the ambassador and members of the Czechoslovak Embassy in the Jamahiriyah, a representative from Protocol Department at the Foreign Secretariat and the director general of Tripoli international airport took part in the welcome.

Dzur made a statement to JANA expressing his happiness and that of the accompanying delegation at the visit to the Jamahiriyah. He praised the good relations which link the CSSR and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in all spheres. He said: We do not forget that we are friends, and this unites our efforts and makes us stronger and firmer. He stressed that this visit will undoubtedly lead to the strengthening, deepening and development of relations.

He said: We bear sincere and warm greetings from the CPCZ general secretary and president of the republic and also the greetings of the chairman of the council of ministers and from all [word indistinct] Czechoslovak people to the Libyan Arab people and to the leadership of the 1 September revolution.

Visits Air Base

LD121616 Tripoli JANA in English 1459 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--General Martin Dzur, the minister of defense and member of the Communist Party Central Committee in Czechoslovakia, conducted a visit this morning to the air base of Aqabat Ibn Nafe. He was met by the air force chief of staff and several army officers.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS AS-SADAT ACTIONS

AB081730 Nouakchott CHAAB in French 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 AB

[Text] The Mauritanian Government strongly condemns the normalization of diplomatic relations between Sadat's regime and the Zionist state. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed el Moktar O. Zamel stated this on Saturday addressing the national press. The "normalization", he said, is "an affront to the brotherly Egyptian people, a plot against the Palestinian revolution and a betrayal of the supreme interests of the Arab nation."

Here is the full text of the declaration: "On Saturday, 26 January 1980, a new step towards the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy will be taken. As a matter of fact, the official boundaries between Arab Egypt and the Zionist entity will be opened, making all sorts of contacts between Egypt and Israel possible.

On this occasion, the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which is loyal to the international principles of freedom, independence and the right of people to decide over their fate, aware of its responsibilities in the face of the Zionist danger and concerned about safeguarding the security of the Arab nation, resolutely supporting the Palestinian revolution and firmly opposed to any move likely to damage it:

1. Strongly condemns the normalization of the diplomatic relations between Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity and believes that such a move is an insult to the brotherly people of Egypt, a plot against the Palestinian revolution and a betrayal of the supreme interests of the Arab nation;

2. Rejects the Camp David accords;

3. Reminds that no just and lasting solution can be found to the Palestinian issue without the effective participation of the Palestinian people themselves, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO;

4. Reaffirms its full adherence to the principles defined at the Baghdad summit as well as its loyalty to the important decisions taken during that summit;

5. Vigorously denounces the abominable crime being committed now against the whole Arab nation by Sadat's regime;

6. Pledges its support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and heroic fight against the Zionist forces and their accomplices, in order to recover their independence and their sovereignty over their usurped territory;

7. Calls on the whole Arab nation to frustrate the plot hatched by Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy, and which constitutes a real danger to the security and stability of the people of the region."

MOROCCO

MOROCCO CONDUCTING ARMS TALKS WITH U.S.

LD121404 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 12 (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, announced that negotiations between Morocco and the United States, on the sale of modern arms to Morocco, are being held.

In an interview published Monday by the Saudi daily 'UKAZ, Mr Boucetta added that Morocco led a military and political struggle to settle the conflict opposing the latter and Algeria.

He reaffirmed that Arab countries have always been informed of the evolution of the conflict. "The late Algerian president, Mr Houari Boumedienne was aware of the danger which might stem from the evolution of the conflict," said the Moroccan minister.

Mr. Boucetta finally reiterated Morocco's disposal to put an end through dialogue, to the tension prevailing in the northwest African region.

QAFSAH INCIDENTS SEEN AS PART OF PLOT AGAINST ARAB UNITY

LD121555 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "A Subversive and Terrorist Regime"]

[Excerpt] What has just happened in Tunisia enables one to gauge the total unscrupulousness of those who act as agents and accomplices of this attempt at destabilization. There is effectively neither pretext not alibi. It is intervention, aggression, a quite unjustified attempt at subverting a peaceful, serious country on fraternal terms with its neighbours which has always striven to bring detente and cooperation, brotherhood and friendship to the Maghres. Despite all these qualities Tunisia is, in its turn, the victim of an aggression undertaken as in our country with the aid of mercenaries armed in abundance by the countries of the east.

Nor will one fail to mention the diabolical, Machiavellian side of this venture, since the operation launched from Libya against Qafsah used Algerian territory to compromise the Algiers regime. We shall not fall into this trap because Algiers has no interest in being an accomplice to such an operation; its relations with Tunis are good and it has every interest in maintaining them.

But His Majesty Hassan II analyzed very well the reasons for this action last 19 August:

"We believe that what is happening in this part of the Arab world is a plot against Arab unity. Undoubtedly, the potential and the energy being wasted every day in Morocco, Algeria and Libya could be saved for the good of the Arab nation."

It is in fact a plot against Arab unity. After its liberation, the Maghres was an example of union, cooperation and understanding; it was the strength of the Arab nation. After imperialism divided the Maghreb by the creation of the Palestine problem, which was subsequently used by certain regimes for factional ends to create centers of division and fratricidal coups such as Lebanon tragically illustrated, another imperialism--communist imperialism--is now indirectly attacking the Maghres through the Sahara problem.

The Qafsah affair shows the futility of these quarrels and the vast stakes involved in the struggle: If the people of the Maghreb could forget their false quarrels and retain only the genuine ties which unite them, if they realised their responsibilities, if they could regain their self-control, the Maghreb would become again what it was 20 years ago, at the dawn of its independence--a land of understanding, cooperation and brotherhood. Otherwise, it soon risks knowing in its turn the tragic fate of the disunited Maghreb.

BOUCETTA URGES MUSLIM SUPPORT FOR SOMALIS, ERITREANS

LD121515 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 1 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Islamic Solidarity Calls for Support for the Somalian and Eritrean Peoples]

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr M'hamed Boucetta intervened several times on Tuesday during the meeting of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers. The Moroccan diplomatic leader's remarks focused on the deviation of the nonalined movement, stressing that this movement has made no move on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan whereas it should act in support of Afghanistan, which is a nonalined member.

The Islamic conference approved this view and expressed its surprise at this situation. The paragraphs relating to the nonalined movement were amended accordingly.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Moroccan delegation supported Somalia's proposal, which attacked Soviet intervention in this region, and reasserted that Islamic solidarity calls on the conference to support the Somali people subject to threats to its sovereignty and its territorial unity. Similarly, Morocco called to mind the struggle waged by the Muslim people of Eritrea, the victim of a savage war which envisages its extermination and loss of liberty and independence.

Morocco urged the conference to give this people material and moral support.

LE MATIN HAILS RESULTS OF ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

LD121523 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 31 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Islamic Response to Soviet Aggression"]

[Text] The Muslim world, comprising a quarter of mankind, has accepted Soviet imperialism's challenge represented by the occupation of Afghanistan and by the desire to impose an ideology contrary to the people's faith.

The first fact to emerge from the Islambad conference is that the union of Muslim states has been strengthened despite the absence of two states preferring to aline with the aggressor rather than with fraternal solidarity and, moreover, despite the maneuvering of some trying to divert the conference from its aim, namely the condemnation of Soviet aggression. Libya, for example, went as far as to suggest that this conference was playing into the hands of U.S. imperialism, as though the United States had invaded Afghanistan.

The second fact: All the unanimous resolutions are extremely tough, concrete and practical.

They totally condemned Soviet imperialism and call on not only the whole of Islam but every Muslim to consider the USSR a colonialist conqueror.

The conference adopted a series of reprisals. It unanimously demands the evacuation of Soviet forces, the restoration of the Afghan people's sovereignty and respect for their religion. It was decided to boycott the Olympics and to break off relations with the Kabul puppet regime. The latter is not only barred from the Islamic conference, but all bilateral diplomatic and economic relations between Islamic countries and this regime will be broken off. All aid will be suspended.

At the same time the conference decided to render aid and political, diplomatic, economic, military and financial support to the Afghan people in its fight for liberation.

On this issue we would like to protest at the European press, which frequently labels the Afghan resistance as "rebels." Were they "rebels" during the Hitler occupation who struggled against the Nazis in their occupied homelands?

Finally, an important outcome of the USSR's cynical use of force is that the Muslim peoples currently have objective allies in the PRC and the United States.

Undoubtedly, Moscow did not foresee such a reaction, underestimating the Muslim community's capacity and will to resist and overestimating the influence of its pawns and servants. The USSR is not only opposed by the Afghan people but by all the Islamic peoples united in support of a brother people struggling for liberation.

Morocco can be pleased with this outcome since His Majesty Hassan II was the first to react in proposing this conference to proclaim that the aggression must not be unpunished. Indeed, in this day and age colonial conquest will not be permitted and must be fought as such. Thus, the Islamic community decided to reject the fait accompli and render the Afghan people total support in their national liberation struggle. We are convinced that with this support this people, which has never accepted either foreign domination or tutelage, will ultimately triumph and liberate its homeland.

KING HASSAN RETURNS FROM VISITS TO SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ

LD121352 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Marrakech, Feb 12 (MAP)--King Hassan II arrived here Monday after a visit to Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

King Hassan II, who was accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and the Moroccan official delegation, was greeted upon his arrival by Premier and Justice Minister Mr Maata Bouabid.

During his four-day visit to Saudi Arabia the Moroccan sovereign had talks with King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral and Islamic questions, made "Al Omra" [minor pilgrimage] in Mecca and Medina and held an international press conference on Arab, Islamic and international affairs.

The sovereign then visited Iraq for few hours during which he had private talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. According to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), the talks dealt with Arab and international issues, as well as relations between the two countries.

INA added that the sovereign and the Iraqi president discussed the inter-Arab charter proposed by Mr Saddan Husayn last February 8.

Before leaving Baghdad, King Hassan II announced that he invited President Saddam Husayn to visit Morocco.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD102136 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Council of Ministers met at 1000 today at its headquarters under the chairmanship of the leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, who opened the meeting by congratulating the ministers [word indistinct] membership of the new political center. He said that great political changes had taken place in the political arena in the period just passed, during which the work of the council had been interrupted for the third national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, which had laid down guidelines for the work to be done during the coming years and made a number of historic decisions, first and foremost the [words indistinct] regional autonomy. His excellency added [words indistinct] the setting up of an executive apparatus during the coming period, which made it necessary to create a high-level committee to help the president of the republic shoulder the burdens of the coming period, (?particularly) those of regional autonomy. This high-level committee would have three working committees. His excellency then went on to read to the council the republican decrees setting up and defining the duties of the committees. He also laid down a timetable showing when the work of the high-level committee and its working sub-committees should be completed.

Having discussed these matters, the meeting turned its attention to its agenda. Accordingly, the attorney general presented the draft law on [words indistinct] utilization 1980, pointing out that this law would replace three detailed laws pertaining to utilization which had been in force over the past years. The draft law envisages the establishment of a committee to be charged with studying projects, amending them, and then submitting them to a minsterial committee to be chaired by the minister of finance and national economy.

The draft law comprises the (?advantages) [words indistinct] in the future. The council debated the draft law at length and then approved it in principle.

Following this the minister of defense (?proposed) that the employees of Sudan Airways should be exempted from the provisions of the workers caution law of [word indistinct]. After prolonged discussion the council ordered the application of the relevant chapter within the framework of the law and its provisions.

Next the minister of energy and mining presented a note on the formation of a public mining board. To this the council gave its approval in principal and directed the attorney general to study and draft it.

Next the minister of national planning expounded on his note on the draft agreement between the government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the government of Federal Germany under which volunteers of the German volunteer service would be provided. The agreement specifies the conditions and guarantees which would insure that the Sudanese Government would be able properly and [word indistinct] to make use of the services of the German volunteer services and at the same time give the latter certain (?facilities) to enable them to realize the aims of their service. The council took note of the contents of the minister's note.

Then the minister of education and orientation presented a note on the proposal to set up a benevolent fund for needy students, which calls for the application of a (trial policy) towards the development of higher education both inside and outside the country and [two words indistinct] the needs of our students to help them in terms of stability and being able to solve the difficulties affecting them. [Words indistinct] the draft law on the benevolent fund [word indistinct] the efforts aiming to (help) the students both at home and abroad, which is to collect funds from (organizations) and individuals by way of contributions [words indistinct]. The council approved the draft law, following amendments in the light of comments from the council.

TUNISIA

FINANCE MINISTER STIGMATIZES INSTIGATORS OF AGGRESSION

LD121552 Tunis TAP in English 1437 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 12 (TAP)--Addressing the participants in the 29th session of the Arab League Social and Economic Council which opened Monday in Tunis, the Tunisian Finance Minister Mr Abdelaziz Mathari, who heads the Tunisian delegation in this session, stigmatized the instigators of the aggression perpetrated on Jan 27, 1980, against the Tunisian town of Qafsah.

"In this time when we are determined to join the Arab ranks, to gather the conditions for a pan-Arab economic [word indistinct] and to insure an atmosphere where confidence, mutual respect and non-interference in other countries' affairs prevail so as to face the big challenges," he said, "we witness the appearance among us of people whose sole aim is to spread anarchy and destruction, despising our common decisions and their enagements vis-a-vis the Arab world."

"Vainly, they tried as they did in other brother countries, to destabilize Tunisia, to prejudice its security and to put obstacles in front of the constructive action undertaken by the Tunisian people in order to triumph over underdevelopment."

The minister pointed out that the looked-for pan-Arab cooperation will remain short-lived as long as we will not put an end to irresponsible actions made by certain people who do not hide their expansionist and hegemonist schemes and who want to impose unity through force. This is why we deem it compulsory to condemn this treacherous aggression perpetrated last January 27th against the peaceful town of Qafsah and which made victims among the Tunisian youth." [quotation mark as received]

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA SAYS COUNTRY 'IN DANGER'

NC111246 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tunis, Feb 11 (AFP)--Prime Minister Hedi Nouira today said that "Tunisia is in danger".

In a response to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's reported statement that revolutionary struggle will continue until the present Tunisian Government is eliminated, Mr Nouira told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE his government would "inform the (United Nations) Security Council".

Describing the situation as "very serious", he added that his government would take all measures necessary to meet actions implied by such declarations.

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT DECRIES LIBYAN, FRENCH 'INTERFERENCE'

LD121503 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Michel Deure dispatch: "The Repercussions of the Qafsah Attack"]

[Excerpt] Tunis--In a long statement issued on Wednesday the Islamic movement condemned the Qafsah attack. It states: "The present political and economic situation in Tunisia has encouraged the emergence of groups which are incapable of asserting their existence and this has forced them to emigrate and to fall prey to regimes with designs on our country. In our view this is an inevitable result of the failure to apply Islamic legislation in political, economic and social sphere. The foreign intervention in the form of 'logistical support' for the Tunisian army is a serious interference. The fact that we have rejected the Libyan-based foreign intervention is all the more reason for rejecting intervention by France, the United States or any other country...." After this stance, the only internal opposition group still keeping quiet about the attack on Qafsah is the group of trade unionists loyal to the former trade union leadership imprisoned after the 26 January 1978 riots.

AUTHORITIES WORRIED OVER THREATS BY AL-QADHDHAFI

LD121446 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 12 (TAP)--The Tunisian official circles express deep preoccupations for the direct threats uttered by Al-Qadhdhafi against Tunisia.

Indeed, in the course of an interview with a foreign news agency, the Colonel did not hesitate before asserting:

"We consider the Tunisian regime as being the adversary of the popular revolution in Libya, the suitable stand is to continue the conflict until the disappearance of this adversary which lost all historical lawfulness, which has not anymore any reason to exist and which will this time disappear," adding, "we will not accept any mediation, any reconciliation neither any truce."

These statements fully justify the serious dreads raised by this affair and confirm the merits of the steps taken by the Tunisian Government which intends to inform the Security Council about the threats that the aggressive stand of the Libyan regime is directing to Tunisia.

L'ACTION VIEWS LIBYAN 'REIGN OF TERROR'

LD111657 Tunis L'ACTION in French 5 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Reign of Terror in Libya"]

[Text] According to information received from Tripoli and corroborated by evidence provided by Libyans, extreme tension has developed in the country following many serious incidents between the population and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's repressive forces. The number of such incidents has increased since the beginning of November 1979 following an attempt to assassinate the Libyan dictator, during which he was wounded. It appears that following this attempt, Al-Qadhdhafi was taken in secret to Moscow.

According to additional information originating from the same sources, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi survived another attempt on his life in the second half of January.

Furthermore, at the beginning of January 1980 some officers hostile to Al-Qadhdhafi organized a sabotage operation in the town of Qardha [as published] in Sabhah district during which several military installations were badly damaged. Many Libyan soldiers were arrested by agents of the sinister "mukhabarat" after the operation. However, some officers managed to escape and fled the place fully armed and equipped.

Some other acts of sabotage have taken place during the past month; for instance, on 13 January four people set fire to an arms depot in a barracks.

Anger prevails in the Libyan army because of the repeated humiliation to which Al-Qadhdhafi has subjected his officers and other ranks, many of whom live under a constant threat of kidnap and physical liquidation since this has become the Libyan tyrant's daily practice. An increasing number of confused soldiers loaf about on the main streets of the cities, complaining to the inhabitants about the brutality and maltreatment to which they are subjected in the barracks.

Confronted with a serious deterioration of the situation, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi no longer trusts the Libyan army to insure his personal protection. Continually moving from one residence to another, sometimes in the middle of the night, the Libyan dictator has come to rely on a foreign power to supply him with bodyguards specialized in defense at close quarters.

Furthermore, a night curfew has been decreed in several localities throughout the country in which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is afraid of a possible popular or military uprising. For instance, the locality of Bu Slim has been subjected to this emergency regime.

Since the conflict with the Palestinian resistance which he brought about, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has been living in fear. He has strengthened his personal guard, which consists of Russians and Cubans, with 50 men chosen from among men sent by Havana.

Disagreements have intensified within the team in power, especially with respect to the "revolutionary" committees which have aroused profound hate among the Libyan people. In fact these committees spread terror in the country. In any case, this is one of the causes of the open conflict between Al-Qadhdhafi and Jallud who--it will be remembered--recently had his face slapped by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi following a heated quarrel over certain decisions made by the dictator relating, among other things, to the granting of military bases to some foreign powers.

It has also been reported that committees of resistance to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime have been created in both Libya itself and abroad. These committees consist of all kinds of Libyan patriots--students, soldiers, workers, storekeepers and farmers--who are determined to overthrow the incumbent group which consists of usurpers led by a megalomaniac whose only concern is to turn Libya into a base for aggression and regional and international destabilization.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON EXAMINED

Significance of T-34 Tanks Analyzed

TA121231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Israeli sources have confirmed that the Palestinian terrorists have been given tanks by the Syrians. Shim'on Ayalon reports from Tel Aviv.

[Ayalon] The tanks are old, yet probably very servicable Soviet T-34's, usually equipped with 85 mm cannon, top speed about 30 miles an hour, with a 200 mile range. Weight: some 32 tons and a crew of five. So much for the vital statistics. How will the addition of these tanks affect the terrorist fighting strength? Without going into details, well-informed sources here say the impact will be significant. The initial news of the tanks being supplied to the PLO terrorists came from Beirut in a radio broadcast and was confirmed by military sources here. For the terrorists, the T-34's some dozens of them, which were unloaded from Soviet ships in Syria and moved down the coast, will be primarily armored, mobile artillery platforms.

Yet, a few tanks of this sort could easily be used to terrorize Christian and Muslim villages in southern Lebanon. The terrorists have a lot of Soviet armor in the form of static artillery and armored personnel carriers, but the T-34's give a new dimension to the fighting over the frontier. Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the Lebanese militia in southern Lebanon, says the tanks are deployed along the coastal plain around Sidon. Palestinian terrorists have for some time been undergoing training in fighter planes and armor, including tank training in Pakistan and Syria. The question is, how proficient are the Palestinian tankists?

There is no doubt that Syria's handing the tanks over to the terrorists was coordinated with the Soviets. The Palestine Liberation Army, which is an army under Syrian control, has had more advanced Soviet weaponry for some time, yet now the PLO is getting its hands on this Soviet war materiel and the PLO are much more impetuous and less under direct Syrian control. While there is a wide gap between the T-34's and the T-54's, it is a development, an escalation on the part of the Arabs and Soviets, which strategic experts believe should not be ignored. Shim'on Ayalon, Tel Aviv.

Escalation of Activities Evaluated

TA121206 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "How and When To React"]

[Text] In view of the escalation of incidents in southern Lebanon, initiated by the terrorists who are abetted by Damascus and by the Soviets, Israel is faced with a complex political and security problem: How and when to react, given the fact that there is every indication that the other side is waiting for--perhaps even interested in--an Israeli military reaction. In addition it should be noted that the tanks the Palestine Liberation Army in Lebanon has been supplied with were specially shipped from the Soviet Union and unloaded for the Palestinians at a Syrian military port.

Security elements yesterday reiterated that Israel's policy has not changed: Israel will come to the aid of the Christian and Shi'ite inhabitants of the enclave in southern Lebanon in order to ward off terrorist attacks on their villages. Prime Minister Menahem Began has in fact recently elaborated on this commitment, saying that Israel will not allow the Christians of Lebanon to be massacred.

The recent incidents show that the terrorist organization's attacks are designed in fact to draw Israel into a military reaction. It is not clear what the hidden purpose behind these designs may be. It is meant to bring about a renewed flare-up in southern Lebanon which will eventually spread into the Galilee settlements as well, in order to disrupt the now developing Israeli-Egyptian normalization of relations; or is it designed to cause a conflagration requiring the intervention of outside forces, such as the Soviet Union and the United Nations?

The problem confronting Israel is to what extent to allow the terrorists to act against the inhabitants of the enclaves? It goes without saying that the more Israel refrains from reacting, the fiercer the terrorist attacks will become, including attempts at invading the enclaves proper. The Government of Israel does not wish to create the impression--not even in Israel's public opinion--that it is foresaking the inhabitants of the enclaves. So far Israel has managed to restrain itself and avoid launching a military action, adhering to the principle that we should be the ones to decide when the IDF should act. But if the pressure continues, it is obvious that Israel will be unable to stop Major Haddad from retaliating with heavy artillery fire on vulnerable targets on the other side. The danger is that we will find ourselves again part of the old vicious circle of aggression: Following intensified pressure on the inhabitants of the enclaves, the IDF will have to react, and the result will be the renewed shelling of Israeli settlements. This, in turn, will be followed by heavy artillery and air attacks by Israel, thousands of Lebanese refugees will again flock northward, and the calm will be regained--up to the next chain of actions--only this time we shall be able to see whether there is indeed yet another party, apart from the terrorists, which is interested in a renewed conflagration.

Possible Syrian Objectives

TA131006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[Text] Defense circles yesterday expressed their fear that the Syrians would try to increase tension on the Lebanese border close to the opening of the embassies in Israel and Egypt on 26 February. These circles said that the Syrians had deployed themselves in Lebanon in such a way that they were asked to reoccupy the positions they had evacuated. The Syrians hope that the Christians will also ask them to return.

Another possibility is that the Syrians have redeployed in Lebanon in order to operate a Palestinian unit under their control which will take over the area presently held by Major Haddad. Another possibility is a massive terrorist infiltration into Israel. The Syrians have not evacuated any forces from Lebanon. Actually, they have redeployed their forces and their intentions remain unclear, the sources said.

EGYPTIAN DECISION NOT TO TOUR JERUSALEM PROTESTED

TA112002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali instructed the Egyptian delegation to the joint military committee, currently in Israel, not to visit Jerusalem. Our military correspondent, 'Amiram Nir, has learned that the officers of the Egyptian delegation were supposed to tour the capital today and to be hosted at a ceremonial dinner in one of the hotels. When the guests arrived in Israel yesterday and learned of the touring plan, they asked Cairo to approve the plan. The issue was brought to General 'Ali for a decision and he instructed that the Jerusalem visit be rejected.

Israeli elements note that the refusal to visit the capital, not even in the framework of a private visit, is unusual on the eve of the opening of the embassies in Egypt and in Israel and upon the beginning of normalization. Our correspondent reports that the security establishment has appealed to Egypt on this issue and that Major General Tamir will raise this issue with his hosts during his visit to Egypt tomorrow. The Israelis will clarify to their Egyptian colleagues that this step may be interpreted in Israel as reluctance to realize full normalization. Senior elements in Jerusalem believe, however, that the Egyptians have public relations difficulties in the Arab world now, and it is to be assumed they will shortly be freed of the restrictions they have adopted on the Jerusalem issue as well.

SINAI MONITORING ISSUE REMAINS UNRESOLVED

TA121350 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Government legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir, yesterday criticized the way the formulation of the agreement on supervising the military arrangements in Sinai is being handled.

At a discussion with a group of Cabinet members yesterday, Professor Zamir complained of a lack of sufficient interministerial coordination in formulating the agreement in question. Zamir's position was accepted and following a consultation by Cabinet members it was decided to appoint an interministerial committee on which the legal advisers of the ministries of defense and foreign affairs will serve, as well as a representative of the government legal adviser and the foreign ministry's director general.

There is a still unresolved controversy between Egypt, Israel and the United States on the manner of supervising the Sinai military settlement. Egypt opposes the U.S.-Israeli paper that postulates a U.S. commitment regarding the supervisory arrangements. Whereas Israel and the United States are still at odds about the formulation of the clause that is meant to insure the continuity of U.S. supervision. Various versions have been exchanged in recent weeks between the three countries, but no agreed upon solution has yet been reached.

The Egyptian objection to the Israeli-U.S. paper (which is parallel to the supervision agreement proper, which the three states will sign) might be removed, provided a number of formulations are changed. The chief difficulty seems to lie in the formulation of the clause that is to insure supervision over Area C in Sinai (the land strip between Elat and Sharh ash-Shaykh). Israel included in the U.S.-Israeli paper a general statement mentioning Israel's well-known position, that it won't withdraw from Area C unless either a UN force or a multi-national force assume supervision over the demilitarization of that strip.

Israel demands, at the same time, that the tripartite (U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli) document state explicitly that until such a multi-national force is established, supervision should be continued by a contingent of U.S. observers that is overseeing the military settlement that was enacted with the IDF withdrawal to the Al-'arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

EGYPT PERMITS ISRAEL TO SUBMIT TENDER FOR OIL PROSPECTING

TA130718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Israeli companies will be able to participate in Egyptian Government tenders to prospect for oil in northern Sinai. Our correspondent, Yosi Melman, learned that Egypt has informed the Israeli Ministry of Energy on this matter.

Egypt intends to issue tenders very soon to prospect for oil in northern Sinai. Our correspondent recalls that Israel drilled several times in this area before it was returned, but did not find any signs of oil.

HUSAYN REFUSES TO REPLY TO WEIZMAN'S INVITATION

TA131009 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Washington correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] "King Husayn does not recognize the State of Israel. Therefore, he is not ready to comment on all sorts of Israeli proposals published in the press." This statement was made yesterday by an official at the royal palace in Amman in a telephone conversation with the YEDI'OT AHARONOT Washington correspondent.

Thus, the official reacted to Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's proposal, included in an interview published yesterday in the Cairo-based AL-AHRAM, that the king come to Jerusalem and make a speech to the Knesset.

The official added that "as a matter of fact, we reject the idea which cannot conceivably be accepted." The official was asked: "Would you be ready to discuss the proposal if it is submitted to you through the United States?" He replied: "No. We are holding talks with Ambassador Linowitz and that is as far as the king is ready to go for the time being."

U.S. ADMINISTRATION DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 FEB

TA131003 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Feb 80 TA

[Text] This morning a U.S. administration delegation arrived in Israel, headed by the director of the White House bugetary division, James McIntire. The delegation also includes representatives of the Department of Defense, the State Department, the army and representatives of the Congressional finance committee. On his arrival, McIntire said that among other things he had come to study Israel's economy and its problems. This afternoon he will meet with the director general of the Foreign Ministry. He and his delegation will spend about 1 week in Israel and will also meet with the prime minister, the defense minister and the minister of finance. The delegation's objective is to study the economic and security situations of Israel and Egypt.

HURVITZ DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMY

TA121746 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Interview with Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz by correspondent on economic affairs 'Oded Shahar; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Finance Minister, in the wake of developments in the employment sphere are you absolutely convinced that unemployment was necessary to achieve the economic goals?

[Answer] First of all, let us not delude ourselves. The economic recession was intended. There was a surplus of employment. Many industries were, to a large extent, soap bubbles. There were overstaffed ministries; there was overemployment in the government ministries, the Jewish Agency and the Histadrut, in Qupat Holim [Histadrut-affiliated medicaid], and in the local councils. The time had come to stop and think: Where is all this leading us? We do not have the strength to carry such a heavy load on our backs.

When we stopped--or rather froze--credit to a large extent, we knew that it would place a heavy burden on the entire economy, including manufacturers. To our deep regret, a few areas that we did not want to affect were affected; but only a few, thank God. We will have to solve these problems speedily and energetically.

I would like to suggest that everyone be patient. There will be pockets of unemployment here and there. I know that this is very painful for the people involved. We will do our best to be of assistance and solve the problems. However, healing the economy is a very difficult battle. It cannot be fought on its own but through a fierce and painful battle.

[Question] You actually said that you wanted to promote industry and to affect services. However, here we are confronted with the opposite process. The services have not been affected yet--there is a process of natural retirement--whereas industrial plants are the first ones to be affected. Why is that so?

[Answer] Sir, until 1 April 1980 or 31 March 1980, a large number of people will leave the services. Since the day I arrived, 13.5 percent have left the Finance Ministry. The number will slowly reach the quota we determined, both in our ministry and in other ministries.

[Question] How do you intend to handle affected industries and unemployment foci recently created?

[Answer] In the development towns mainly--if that is the case--we will try our best to transfer industrial plants there and to assist existing plants, mainly the exporting industries. If there is unemployment and it can be overcome, then we will do our best to do it.

I reiterate: You media people are trying very hard to show that the entire country is unemployed. The country is now working and more seriously at that, and it consumes less. Go to the stores and you will see it for yourself. That is exactly what we wanted: to consume less and to produce for export. However, this cannot be done overnight. There will be frictional unemployment. I hope to overcome this crisis within a few months. Then, we will start to produce more for export.

[Question] Mr Hurvitz, over 3 months have elapsed since you adopted the new economic measures. What is the balance you are presenting today regarding the issues for which these measures were intended?

[Answer] Let us not forget that there were two very important targets involved in these steps: First, of course, to amend our serious balance of payments and to decrease the deficit; second, to reduce or slow down inflation. If I may take the risk, I would say that there is a reduced but indicative [positive] balance. As I have already said, there is an improvement in the balance of payments. Imports have decreased, while exports have increased. I hope this development constitutes a landmark.

The second issue is inflation. Last month, all economic experts guessed or anticipated an inflation rate of 10 to 10.5 percent. Thank God, we achieved a rate of 8.5 percent--alas, we should not thank God for it. However, we should thank God when we compare it to the forecasts. I would like to hope that the price index will significantly decrease this month.

If there is a balance--or, rather, if a balance can be made after such a short period of time--then, the balance is very positive despite all the existing and future problems. However, the two targets we chose--amending the balance of payments and reducing inflation--can be achieved and not in the distant future.

If we persevere and the entire public lends a hand and realizes that this is not a magician performing--who is either applauded or booed--if everybody does his share and realizes that this is our battle, that all of us constitute the State of Israel--not only the finance minister but each and every one of us--I believe that we will very soon see that we are on the right path.

TAMIR: ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION ENDED IN TERRITORIES

TA121839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] We begin with Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir's announcement of the abrogation of administrative detention in the areas. He was speaking to U.S. Jewish committee leaders in the Knesset. Leslie Sasser reports:

[Sasser] If the audience expected generalities on law and order they were in for a surprise. Tamir dropped a bombshell: The law preventing administrative detention in Israel, he said, was being extended to the occupied territories.

[Begin Tamir recording] As of tomorrow, by virtue of a military decree, the law will apply to Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip [few words indistinct], which means, "with the necessary changes," because the system of law in these areas is different but, basically, the same principle will apply. [applause]

All in all, we have 17 administrative detainees, who are kept administratively out of 1.5 million Arabs. [end recording]

[Sasser] This means, that from tomorrow detention orders will have to be signed by the defense minister and not an army officer and that prospective detainees will have the right of appeal to military courts. As for the 17 people now under administrative detention, their cases will come up for review under the new regulations within 3 months. And, Tamir pointed out, liberalization came as Israel continued to face a ruthless terrorist campaign.

[Begin Tamir recording] Only this morning, a very high official in the Israeli Government received--almost received--a dangerous box full of explosives. At the last minute, because of our checks and cautiousness, something which could have turned into a tragedy was avoided.

I have challenged colleagues, non-Jews and non-Israelis, to show me one other case in history similar to ours where not a single case of execution, of death penalty took place despite such heavy provocations and bloodshed and attacks on civilian population, men, women and children. One country--we are the only one. For 30 years, despite public pressure and demand to do justice and take people who committed atrocities like the one on the main road between Haifa and Tel Aviv where 34 men, women and children were slaughtered intentionally--not a single case of death penalty.

[Sasser] And so, Tamir explained, curfew--for example in Hebron--while a harsh measure was both justified and effective.

[Begin Tamir recording] Here is an Israeli soldier, a yeshiva bukher [student in Yiddish], walks in the heart of Hebron and he is assassinated, unprovoked, without provocation. Death penalty--no. Torture--no. Beating--no. What do you do? You have to take some measures. So, you put a curfew. And believe me, experience shows that when you put a curfew on a city for 10 days they think twice and thrice whether it is worthwhile--[that is] the population--to back terrorists. Terrorists cannot act without public backing behind them.

[Sasser] No country in similar circumstances, Tamir said, could match Israel's record. And, organizations like Amnesty International that pointed fingers were applying double standards and just turning a blind eye to the facts.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR HOSTS U.S. JEWS RELATES PLO VIEWS

TA092023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has said that the PLO does not want to annihilate Israel and only wants to establish an independent Palestinian state in the territories. Frayj added that the Palestinians want to live in peace with Israel but not according to the autonomy plan, because it would grant legitimization to the occupation.

The mayor of Bethlehem was speaking to members of a delegation of the American Jewish Congress Board of Trustees, who visited Bethlehem.

In response to a question, he said that Jerusalem cannot be divided, but the eastern part of the town shoud be the capital of Palestine while the western part would be the capital of Israel.

JEWS OWNING W. BANK LAND ASSURED 'PROPERTY RIGHTS'

TA101049 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Feb 80 p 6 TA

[By Barukh Me'iri]

[Excerpt] Jews living in Judaea and Samaria and owning land in those areas will from now on be able to realize their rights on the land. This was confirmed last night by a senior source at the Justice Ministry.

Jews who do not live in Judaea and Samaria can sell their rights to the land to the Israeli Land Authority. The MA'ARIV correspondent has learned that the Israeli Land Authority has recently purchased vast tracts of land owned by Jews in Judaea and Samaria.

A general examination conducted by the custodian of abandoned property in Judaea and Samaria, the military government and the Justice Ministry revealed that thousands of dunams of land in Judaea and Samaria are owned by Jews. For example, over 2,000 dunams owned by Jews of Iraqi origin have been located in the Ramallah area. This land has been purchased by an emissary of Eretz Yisra'el before the establishment of the State of Israel.

A senior source at the Justice Ministry explained that a problem might arise only if it transpires that the Jordanian custodian of abandoned property had leased that land to local inhabitants before the six-day War. "If it transpires that this land is vacant there will be no problem in realizing Jewish ownership rights today. The ownership rights may be realized by selling the rights on the land to the Israeli custodian of abandoned property or through self-realization if the landowner lives in Judaea and Samaria.

The military government in Judaea and Samaria has announced that it does not object to transferring the right to the land in Judaea and Samaria from one Jew to another.

NO FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR NEW SETTLEMENTS IN TERRITORIES

TA111728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] A look at the housing budget for the coming fiscal year reveals that there is no intention to build new settlements beyond the Green Line. Our correspondent, Yosi Melman, has learned there are only plans to build 1,400 houses in existing settlements on the Golan Heights and in the West Bank.

In addition, no money is allocated in the budget for the establishment of new urban settlements in the Negev, nor any new apartments. In contrast, one or two new settlements may be established in the Galilee as well as a hundred new apartments. The number of building starts throughout the country will decline by 30 percent to 10,000 apartments.

HEBRON ARABS WILL FIGHT AGAINST JEWISH SETTLEMENT

TA111132 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Feb 80 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The possibility that Jews will be living in the old city of Hebron in the near future has caused ferment in the town. Yesterday, less than 1 hour after the Qiryat Arba' members' memorial rally for the late Yehoshu'a Saloma [the yeshiva student killed in Hebron] ended, consultations were held between members of the Hebron municipal council, with the participation of representatives of businessmen, members of the Muslim Council and heads of public organizations. They decided to organize for a public struggle against what Mayor al-Qawasimi called: "Inflaming feelings in Hebron because of the possibility of a tiny group of extremist Jews living here."

This position taken by the mayor of Hebron is also accepted by other mayors in the West Bank. Last night they announced that, together with their support for representatives of the Arab public in Hebron, they would appeal to representatives of the Israeli military government in an attempt to persuade them not to permit Jews to live in Hebron.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who is known as a moderate, said last night: "You can publish in my name that your government's decision is childish, unwise and irresponsible. This is a decision made by people holding weapons, about a population which has been under a military government for a long time. Therefore, it will create hostility between Jews and Arabs, it will incite a whole town and invite casualties from both sides."

It has been learned that mayors from the West Bank and Gaza will meet this week to coordinate positions on this issue among themselves.

The paper AL-QUDS, which is published in East Jerusalem, writes in this morning's editorial that the government's decision "expresses weakness and shows that it is being manipulated by a small group of extremist Jews. This group has, in the past, confronted the government with faits accomplis. Now it is imposing a decision upon it which will cause tension and ferment in Hebron."

STATUS OF HEBRON HADASSAH BUILDING ANNOUNCED

TA120731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The women living in the Hadassah building in Hebron will not be able to live there permanently. This emerges from an opinion submitted by the government legal adviser. Professor Zamir states that the Hadassah building is, it is true, owned by Jews. But the UN Relief and Works Agency, UNRWA, has protected tenant rights to the building--which it used for many years--and it is not prepared to give them up.

AFGHANISTAN

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

LD122206 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] 'Abdorrashid Arian, the minister of justice and attorney general met and held talks with the Amnesty International delegation at 1600 at his office today. At this meeting, discussion was held about the treatment of political prisoners and the release of political prisoners on the basis of the national and historic address of 27 December 1979 by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

During these talks, the crimes of the period of the butcher Amin and his clique in Afghanistan; and (?measures) that have been taken for the protection of human dignity, democratic liberties and the freedom of creed and expression after the inception of the new evolutionary stage of the April Revolution for all the citizens of Afghanistan were also discussed.

It is expected that the Amnesty International delegation will meet with a number of political prisoners who have been released from prison.

KABUL COMMENTS ON IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD122200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday coincided with the first anniversary of the antimonarchic and anti-imperialist Islamic Revolution of our fraternal brother, Iran.

The courageous and awakened Iranian nation once again remembers over 80,000 martyrs who fell to their death in the vanguard of the army of the revolutionary movement, thanks to [words indistinct] of the 20th century monarchy, the (?inordinate) oppression of the Pahlavi dynasty. Every drop of their pure blood (?undoubtedly) fanned the flames of an all-engulfing blaze. The Iranian Revolution was a powerful (?movement) which shook the foundations of the forerunner of world imperialism, U.S. imperialism and its evil machinery, and broke into pieces one of its safest military and political bases in the region of the Indian Ocean.

U.S. imperialism, which is the only defender and supporter of the murderous machine of the deposed shah of Iran and which was its true architect and creator, tried to the last moment, with wide-scale massacres of Iranian people, to prevent the will of the Iranian people from toppling the shah's regime. But the Iranian nation, like [words indistinct] with blow after blow shook the roots and foundations of this regime and recorded (?in history) a long list of its criminalities. America, the world-devourer, was not happy with this. After the victory of the revolution of the fraternal Iran, it continued its treacherous conspiracies.

While the noble Iranian nation was celebrating its greatest national festival, our people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which at the outset of the new stage of the Saur Revolution inflicted the strongest and most blistering blows on imperialism, sincerely regards itself as a participant of this great joy.

Afghanistan is desirous of the success of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in frustrating the designs of this common enemy of the masses and has no other wish than further victories for the noble Iranian nation in their struggle against the latest deceitful struggles of imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism. The revolutions of Afghanistan and Iran have put the imperialist world in a state of hysteria. These two revolutions put an end to [few words indistinct] massacres of the CIA in the region, and this is why Jimmy Carter is engaged in the ominous task of counterrevolution against Afghanistan and has encircled fraternal Iran with its warships.

The Afghan nation, which is the earnest supporter of the Iranian anti-imperialist revolutionary movement, congratulates with all sincerity on this day of victory the illustrious leader of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and the whole Iranian nation.

CZECH LEADER GREETS KARMAL DURING FLYOVER

ID121840 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The information department of the Foreign Ministry reports that when the aircraft carrying His Excellency Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, was passing through the Afghan airspace today, Husak sent a message addressed to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, conveying his comradely greetings and best wishes for the further successes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the implementation of the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution and the defense of the country in its struggle against (?foreign) aggressions.

KARMAL RECEIVES CONGO DELEGATION 12 FEB

ID121822 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 ID

[Text] The information department of the Foreign Ministry has reported that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received for a courtesy call a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Congo at the Revolutionary Council headquarters at 1600 today.

SARWARI MEETS WITH BALKH ARMY, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

ID122338 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 12 Feb 80 ID

[Text] At 0930 yesterday in Amzar-e Sharif Assadollah Sarwari, member of the Politburo of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, accompanied by the minister of transport and tourism, the commander in chief of the air force, the governor of Balkh and the secretary and members of the provincial party committee, met officers, staff and service men of the army and air force in Balkh. After the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was played, he said: First of all I convey to you the warm greetings and good wishes of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, and of the members of the Central Committee Politburo and the Revolutionary Council, and congratulate you on the success of the new stage of the April Revolution which took place with the will of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the participation of the heroic army of Afghanistan.

Assadollah Sarwari added: Our dear country Afghanistan has a proud history of struggle against colonialism, imperialism and exploitation in which the heroic army has played a very effective and revolutionary [word indistinct] role. Just as the glorious April Revolution became victorious under the leadership of the PDPA, so did our army and the sons of our people play a decisive and heroic role. The vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister added: The imperialist countries and countries attached to them led by the American imperialism, with one voice and in unity, with the aid of their loudspeakers and radios, have embarked on venomous propaganda against our country and the military assistance of the USSR which was requested in order to cooperate with you comrades and brothers in frustrating foreign aggression. It is your duty as always to defend the national honor and the greater success of the glorious April Revolution and frustrate the enemy conspiracies with your Afghan courage and firmness.

At the end of Sarwari's statements, the audience stood and observed 1 minute's silence as a tribute to the martyrs who lost their lives for the revolution. Later the army and air force commanders Balkh made speeches expressing their readiness for all forms of sacrifice to defend the homeland and the values of the revolution.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ CITED ON AMIN REQUEST FOR HELP AGAINST SOVIETS

BK130733 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--Slain Afghan President Hafizollah Amin, aware the Soviet Union was poised to oust him, sent an urgent message for help to Pakistani leader Mohammed Ziaul Haq, who was willing but too late to assist him, the newspaper the INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

An editorial-page piece by Kuldip Nayar, a senior correspondent just back from Kabul, said the Soviets intervened after Mr Amin sought to move away from Moscow, making him appeal in Soviet eyes like "another Tito or another As-Sadat."

Mr. Nayar quoted the Pakistani leader as telling him that Amin had begun sending frantic requests for an immediate meeting in early December, weeks before the Christmas coup in which he was killed and replaced by Babrak Karmal.

"For obvious (?reasons) I could not have gone to meet him," Gen. Zia was quoted as saying. "I asked (my foreign affairs adviser) Agha Shahi to go, but the day he was to go to Kabul, the airstrip was under snow and later it was too late because the Russians had arrived."

SAUDI FUND COLLECTS DONATIONS FOR REBEL FIGHTERS

BK130156 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] According to the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY, a total of 1 billion Saudi riyal have already been contributed to the fund launched by Saudia Arabia 6 weeks ago for providing aids to the Afghan mujahedeen [freedom fighters].

RESISTANCE CLAIMS MAJOR 'VICTORY' OVER SOVIET TROOPS

LD121327 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Western Journalists Will Apparently Soon be Expelled From Kabul"]

[Excerpt] The Afghan authorities seem determined to close--for an indefinite period--Afghanistan's doors to Western journalists.

Four Western journalists were turned back when they arrived at Kabul airport on Sunday 10 February. They were told that all their colleagues at present in the Afghan capital were going to be expelled on Monday like the American journalists were recently.

At the end of the week there were several reports of a possible withdrawal of a few Soviet units from Afghanistan. Some American officials suggested that such a withdrawal might be made "on a symbolic basis" in 3 or 4 weeks. The USSR ambassador to Japan specified that he thought it was possible "unless the United States and China aggravate the tension."

However there was sustained Soviet military activity at Kabul airport on Sunday. Transport aircraft and helicopters took off and landed in quick succession. An approach radar has been installed to enable such operations to take place in "any weather."

The same day the Afghan resistance reported a major victory over Soviet troops. Three-fourths of the soldiers in a Soviet armored column which was attempting to reach the city of Feyzabad from the Soviet border had to turn back, according to the Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan, citing reliable sources. In a communique published in Peshawar, Pakistan the alliance said that the fighting took place about 1 week ago. One of the founders of this union of Afghan rebel movements, Hezb-e Eslami leader (Hikmatyar) also stated that "the Russian soldiers who at first tried to win over the population, now realize they have not succeeded in doing so and are becoming more brutal and resorting to extortion [exactions] and destruction." He claims that is the case in the Qonduz and Takhar Provinces in the north of the country.

BANGLADESH

INDIAN SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

BK120648 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0605 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Indian External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves arrived in Dacca this morning on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. During his stay in Dacca Gonsalves will hold talks with Bangladesh officials on bilateral, regional and international matters.

Talking to newsmen at the airport the Indian external affairs secretary said his visit would give him an opportunity of exchanging views on a number of issues particularly the recent developments in the region. Referring to bilateral relations he said we are moving toward resolving some of the outstanding problems between us.

Formal talks are due to begin in Dacca later today. During the talks Gonsalves will be assisted by the undersecretary of external affairs of his ministry, (Mrs Meera Shankar), and Indian high commissioner for Bangladesh Dubey. On the Bangladesh side Foreign Secretary Kibria will be aided by the additional foreign secretary and the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DELHI REPORTS ON BORDER TALKS HELD IN DACCA 12 FEB

BK121616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The secretary-level talks between India and Bangladesh began in Dacca today. The Indian team is led by the external affairs secretary, Mr Eric Gonsalves, and the Bangladesh side by that country's foreign secretary, Mr Kibria.

Earlier, after his arrival in Dacca this morning on a 3-day visit, Mr Gonsalves called on the Bangladesh foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq.

The All India Radio Dacca correspondent understands that Mr Gonsalves exchanged views with Prof Haq on bilateral, regional and international matters. They also discussed the developments in the region and ways to defuse tension. Our correspondent says four rounds of talks were scheduled to be held.

Talks Continue

BK130904 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The third round of secretary-level talks on bilateral matters between Bangladesh and India continued in Dacca this morning. The talks lasted about 2 hours.

After the talks the foreign secretary, Mr S.A.M.S. Kibria, who led the Bangladesh delegation, told newsmen that the discussions were very useful in clarifying the issues.

Replying to a question, Mr Kibria said that both sides exchanged views during yesterday's talks on regional matters. He stressed that Bangladesh has already taken a stand on the Afghan situation in the Security Council, UN General Assembly and (?recently) at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. There has been no change in our stand on Afghanistan, he added.

The leader of the Indian delegation, the Indian external affairs secretary, who was also present during the briefing, said that it was not his intention to try to bring about any change in the position of Bangladesh. He said the border issue and regional matters, including the situation in Afghanistan, came up for discussion.

The two secretaries are scheduled to meet again tomorrow for their final round of talks. The Indian secretary is expected to leave tomorrow evening.

INDIA

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS

BK121243 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, who arrived in New Delhi today, has had talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. He also had discussions with the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao. They were together for 40 minutes.

Mr Gromyko also called on President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House].

Formal talks between the officials of the two sides are beginning tomorrow morning. Mr Gromyko is leaving India on Thursday [14 February].

Delhi Reports on Talks

BK121547 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are to consider measures by which tension in the region of Afghanistan and its neighborhood can be defused. Recent events in the area were discussed by the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, at prolonged meetings with Indian leaders in New Delhi today.

According to an official spokesman, these measures are to be considered by the two sides in consultation with each other at tomorrow's round of talks.

After the courtesy call on President Sanjiva Reddy, Mr Gromyko had an hour-long meeting with the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao. This was followed by nearly 3 hours of discussions between him and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, at which, besides bilateral relations, developments in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan figured.

Both Mrs Gandhi and the external affairs minister conveyed to the Soviet minister India's assessment of the situation and their views regarding the need for defusing tension in the area early. He was told about the discussions and consultations which India had been having with various countries over the last few weeks to defuse the crisis, including the United States, Britain and France, besides the neighboring nations.

On his part, Mr Gromyko explained the Soviet Union's point of view on the matter.

Emerging from Mrs Gandhi's room, he told Radio Newsreel that their discussions covered the international political situation, including the Afghanistan development. He said both sides expressed their determination to deepen their relations, which they feel is in the interests of not only their two countries but also international peace--particularly in South and Southeast Asia.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Firyubin, was amongst those assisting Mr Gromyko at the talks, while the Indian side included the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao; the ambassador in Moscow, Mr Guural; the foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe; and other senior officials.

Toward the end of their talks, Mrs Gandhi and Mr Gromyko had a private meeting for about half an hour.

Asked by a correspondent whether the question of Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan was discussed, the official spokesman said this will be taken up tomorrow.

At the meeting of the two foreign ministers, both sides affirmed that India-Soviet friendship and cooperation has been and can be a factor contributing to peace in the region. Their talks turned into a fully official level meeting with the principal aides of both joining to take part.

The spokesman said the discussions were characterized by traditional friendliness between the two countries and included a broad review of their bilateral ties over the last decade. Official-level talks are to continue tomorrow.

The foreign minister is giving a dinner in honor of Mr Gromyko tonight.

AFP Report

BK121455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union and India agreed here today to consider measures to defuse tension sparked by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, an Indian Government spokesman said.

The agreement came during talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who arrived today on a two-day visit, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Their talks lasted nearly three hours, including 25 minutes without aides.

The spokesman said both sides agreed to consider measures by which the tension in the region can be defused in consultation with each other during the course of talks to be held tomorrow. Pressed for details, the spokesman referred to India's joint declaration with France signed last month during President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's state visit here.

That statement, without naming any country, opposed the use of force in international relations as well as any return to the cold war and intensification of big-power rivalry through an arms buildup likely to threaten peace in the region.

Mrs Gandhi told reporters the talks had been "As usual, frank." Gromyko was also taciturn, saying "two statements would be too much." The spokesman said they had been characterized by "the traditional friendship between India and the Soviet Union."

Earlier in the day on arriving from Tashkent, the Soviet foreign minister issued a statement expressing the conviction that his visit here would lead to stronger Soviet-Indian friendship. The visit is the first by a Soviet leader to a regional power since the armed march into Afghanistan.

Banquet Speeches

BK121757 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpt] India has called for utmost restraint by the countries of the region and outside powers in the best interests of peace at the present crucial period.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the visiting Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, in New Delhi tonight, the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, urged all countries concerned to refrain from any action contributing to a further escalation of tension in the region. He said these countries should accept that problems between them can and must be resolved through peaceful negotiations. Expressing concern on the recent developments in the region Mr Narasimha Rao said that India's conviction that each country must be free to develop according to its own genius and conviction can alone strengthen the forces of peace and contribute to the stability of the region and encourage nations to work for constructive cooperation among themselves, Mr Rao said.

In his reply, the Soviet foreign minister accused the United States and its allies of converting Pakistan into a hotbed of tension. Mr Gromyko cautioned Pakistan that if it goes along the path followed by the United States and China it will undermine its position as an independent state.

AFP Account of Speeches

OW121906 Hong Kong AFP in English 1836 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Feb. 12 (AFP)--India tonight voiced its concern over the recent developments in the region as "they had threatened stability and affected prospects of international peace." India's concern was voiced by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao while speaking at a banquet he hosted in honour of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Mr. Rao said: "Our conviction that each country must be free to develop according to its own genius and tradition is central to any solution which we might consider. Such a solution alone could strengthen the forces of peace, contribute to stability of the region and encourage nations to work for constructive cooperation among themselves.

The Indian foreign minister observed that all countries of the region were members of the non-aligned movement and should be permitted to live in peace and amity without being dragged into confrontation.

He expressed India's fervent hope that the recent setbacks would prove to be temporary and would not blight the prospects of international peace, bringing the world to the brink of another cold war. "We know that the Soviet Union too must share this hope", Mr. Rao said.

India, Mr. Rao said, stood committed to pursue the policy of normalising and strengthening relations with its neighbours. The foreign minister, however, reiterated that any improvement of India's relations with one country would not be at the cost of its established time-tested friendship with other countries. "We are convinced that inter-state relations must be governed by the principles of peaceful co-existence, namely, sovereign equality and independence, non-use of force, inviolability of frontiers, respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other", he said.

Mr. Rao reaffirmed India's readiness to seek greater participation in regional economic co-operation and said "we are conscious of the limitations of our resources yet we are prepared to make a modest contribution as a beginning. We are confident that we shall have your support in this" Mr. Rao added.

In his reply, the Soviet foreign minister warned Pakistan that if it went along the path followed by the United States and China, it would "get nothing good" and would undermine its position as an independent state. Mr. Gromyko accused the United States of having schemes meant to convert Pakistan into a hotbed of tension, "a springboard for further escalation of aggression against Afghanistan".

Mr. Gromyko, who defended his country's action in Afghanistan, said Pakistan's interests would imply the strengthening of its independence and maintaining good and friendly relations with all neighbouring countries.

About Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, Mr Gromyko merely recalled the recent interview given by President Brezhnev to the correspondent of newspaper PRAVDA. All other statements and "guesswork on this account mean deception of people which is being abundantly cooked at the Washington political kitchen especially in connection with events around Afghanistan". Mr. Gromyko said the "anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan camouflage of her politics was needed by Washington to cover the course for increase of international tension for subversion of detente and escalation of arms-race which has been pursued by her for quite a long time".

He said "all these activities can be qualified in no other way but as an immediate threat to the security and independence of people of the Middle East and Near East and the people of South Asia. And we understand these people's concern", he said. The Soviet foreign minister continued: "It (the concern) is fully justified, especially if we take into account that the same road is followed by the Beijing leadership which pursues the course of great power hegemonistic policy". Beijing was trying to catch up with Washington in this, he added.

The Soviet foreign minister said his talks with Indian leaders were being held at a time when the international situation had visibly become complicated and the progress of detente was undergoing serious trials. The responsibility for this, Mr. Gromyko said, rested "entirely with the forces of imperialism, first of all with certain circles of the USA which are possessed with the idea of military superiority, which would like to change in their favor the balance of forces in the world and revive the time of cold war." He said "in other words they would like to start speaking the language of diktat with the purpose to impose their will on other countries and peoples, to lay their hands on someone else's oil and on the whole, on the resources belonging to other countries."

To disguise their designs the "authors" of such Washington policy "are trying to fan the fiction of so-called Soviet threat which has happened many times before," Mr. Gromyko said. Now they have chosen as the target of their attacks the Soviet action "in support of the people of Afghanistan, which defends its democratic achievements in the struggle against aggression unleashed from outside."

He dismissed as "absurd and dishonorable" the "version" of "imperialists" which, he said, were trying to present the matter in such a way as if the Soviet action in Afghanistan was the initial cause of the complications that had recently emerged in international affairs.

The Soviet leader said the "aggression" against Afghanistan, organised by the forces of imperialism, was "obviously needed by [words indistinct] it for just [word indistinct] blow against the world detente." They could not (?but know) that Afghanistan "would defend its independence" with its might and that the Soviet Union "would respond to her request for help," he (?added).

The Soviet "assistance" to Afghanistan, which [word indistinct] corresponds to the treaty between the two countries and also to the UN Charter, was not aimed against adjacent countries, he said and added: "It does not harm their interests and surely does not constitute any danger for the security and ability of this area of Asia and of the world at large."

Gromyko, Rao Talks

BK130907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and India, Mr Gromyko and Mr Narasimha Rao, had another round of talks in New Delhi today. Mr Gromyko told Radio Newsreel at the end of their talks that they had continued their exchange of views on some international problems which were not discussed earlier. They had also briefly reviewed bilateral relations between India and the Soviet Union. He said they will meet again this afternoon. Mr Gromyko added that the talks are proceeding in a very friendly atmosphere and he believed they are meaningful. Officials from both sides were present at this morning's discussions which lasted 2 hours.

Gromyko Remarks Reported

BK130948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi 13 Feb--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko wound up his second round of talks with Indian leaders here today and indicated afterwards that he was unsure whether there would be a joint declaration at the end of his two-day official visit, the first to a regional power by a Soviet leader since the armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Gromyko this morning met with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao for two hours and 15 minutes.

Emerging from the talks, Mr Gromyko told waiting reporters: "We continued our exchange of views on some international problems. During our discussion we also touched upon some questions concerning bilateral relations between India and the Soviet Union. The exchange of views will continue this afternoon."

Asked if there would be a joint communique at the end of his visit, the Soviet foreign minister said "I would not like at this point to go into details of how we will conclude the talks. The main thing after all is the content of the exchanges. I want to reaffirm that the talks are proceeding in a very friendly atmosphere and from my point of view they are meaningful."

Possible Soviet Grain Purchase

BK130737 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union has requested India to sell it an unspecified amount of grain, the newspaper THE STATESMAN reported today.

The paper said the quantity was to be discussed today during Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's continuing talks with his Indian counterpart, Narasimha Rao.

AFP: PRESS CAUTIOUS IN ASSESSING GROMYKO VISIT

BK130735 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--Indian editorialists remained cautious in their assessments of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit here today pending further developments.

THE TIMES OF INDIA referred to "hints" from the Soviet Union that it might be willing to withdraw from Afghanistan if the United States and China were prepared to match the move to reduce tension.

The editorial, clearly written before Mr. Gromyko's hardline banquet speech last night in which he lashed out at the United States and China, said India had "too much at stake" to let any such possibility slip by. The key issue, the paper said, would be whether the West could come up with a "credible guarantee" that Pakistan and Iran would forbid any staging of Afghan guerrilla activities from their territory.

A signed commentary in the INDIAN EXPRESS meanwhile suggested the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was trying to put together such a guarantee through a summit conference of regional states from Afghanistan to Bangladesh. The commentary, by Kuldip Nayar, said New Delhi hoped to persuade Moscow that it faced no threat through outside intervention in Afghanistan if its troops left once such a regional approach was set up.

DELHI REPORTS DEMONSTRATION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

BK121557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] About 200 people including some Afghans held a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi today demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Earlier today, some members of the Socialist Party were arrested for staging a dharna [picketting] outside the Soviet Embassy. They handed over a memorandum to the embassy calling for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

TIMES OF INDIA ON OUTCOME OF TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

BK121247 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Feb 80 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "No Common Approach"]

[Text] The first official-level talks between India and Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet takeover in Afghanistan have gone off reasonably well. These have enabled the two governments to appreciate each other's anxieties and perspectives and possibly paved the way for further discussions. But the talks have not produced a common approach to the problems arising out of the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Indeed, they were not even expected to. It is open to question whether the people of Pakistan genuinely feel threatened by the presence of Soviet troops across the Khyber. But it is obvious that its military rulers are convinced that they have to step up their defence preparedness to cope with the new situation and that they can do so only with the help of the United States, China and such other countries as Saudi Arabia which are willing to cough up the necessary funds. It is possible that they have taken the stance that they have, not so much because they fear either a direct Soviet assault or a Soviet backed insurrection as because they believe that the Russian intervention in Afghanistan has given them an excellent opportunity to extract from the West, especially the United States, and other friendly countries military and economic aid which they were reluctant to give earlier. Either way the Indian foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, and his colleagues could not have hoped to persuade President Ziaul Haq and his officials to take a different view. In fact, they could not have even argued that the Soviet takeover in Afghanistan does not create security problems for Pakistan or that Islamabad should not seek to overcome these with the help of its friends.

The Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Shahnawaz, is factually wrong when he says that once Soviet troops have entered a country in the last 30 years, they have never withdrawn. They withdrew from Austria in the mid-fifties. But generally the point is well taken. This fact creates a major problem for Indian diplomacy. New Delhi cannot hope to convince the Pakistanis, the Americans, the Chinese and the Saudis that it can, if the circumstances are otherwise favourable, persuade the Kremlin to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. This weakens the effectiveness of its plea for keeping the super-powers out of the region. One super-power has moved into the area in a big way and the other is bound to follow. One can, of course, argue that the Americans have been interfering in the affairs of the region for decades and that the Russians have only responded to this challenge. But all that is immaterial as far as the essential issue is concerned. The super-power rivalry is a fact and it is not likely to disappear in the foreseeable future. It does not follow that Pakistan has no choice but to involve itself in this contest on the side of the United States and China. It could have stayed out without in any way endangering its security. A civilian regime headed by a shrewd leader like Mr Bhutto might well have chosen such a course. But Pakistan is ruled by a general whose responses are military and not political and whose own sense of insecurity is possibly a factor in Pakistan's decision to seek massive military aid from the United States. Like the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, that too is given. India can do precious little about it.

All this inevitably weakened the possibility of a common approach emerging at the talks in Islamabad. But it does not mean that the dialogue has been fruitless and that it need not be continued. On the contrary, the dialogue must go on. For, as Pakistan seeks and secures substantial military assistance, it becomes more and not less urgent to ensure that the newly acquired hardware is not used against this country one day. Reports from Islamabad do not say specifically that the Indian officials sought a credible guarantee against that happening from President Zia.

But it is reasonable to believe that they did. And it is obvious beyond question that President Zia cannot assure this country of his bona fides so long as he continues to rake up the Kashmir issue from time to time. He has acknowledged that the Simla Agreement provides the basis for improving and strengthening India-Pakistan ties. If he is sincere, he should be willing to recognise that the Kashmir issue was for all practical purposes at least frozen, if not settled, at Simla on the basis of the status quo--the agreement gives the line of control all the attributes of an international frontier--that, under the pact, it can be reopened for a final settlement only with the consent of both governments and that a settlement is possible only on the basis of the acceptance of the status quo with some minor modifications. General Zia cannot have it both ways. He cannot possibly argue that his country's security is in danger as a result of the Russian action in Afghanistan and seek India's cooperation in this regard and yet not regard the Kashmir issue as having been virtually settled.

PAKISTAN

RESOLUTION DRAFTED CALLING FOR SOVIET PULLOUT

BK121628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpt] Pakistan has presented a draft resolution at the UN Human Rights Commission session in Geneva demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The draft resolution stressed that the commission should strongly denounce the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Pakistani representative, Mr Agha Hilali, while presenting the draft resolution said that the Soviet action violates the international conventions on human rights and the basic rights of the Afghan people, for which the entire Islamic world is concerned.

Several other representatives attending the session also criticized the Soviet intervention.

JAPAN'S KATORI CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS IN ISLAMABAD

OW121922 Hong Kong AFP in English 1842 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Feb. 12 (AFP)--Japan's visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori, during his talks with Pakistani officials today, conveyed Tokyo's "increasing concern" over the developing threat to the countries of the region following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, official sources said here today.

During the two and a half hour talks with his Pakistani counterpart, S. Shahnawaz, the two sides reviewed the implications of the surprise Soviet action on last Christmas Eve in Afghanistan.

Expressing concern over regional security and world peace, the Japanese leader explained his country's policy to promote closer cooperation with countries in the region, particularly Pakistan, in the wake of recent developments in the area. Mr Katori also spelled out Japan's desire to increase economic assistance to the affected countries in the region.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and explored the possibility of increasing economic cooperation with Pakistan, the sources said.

Prior to his talks with Mr. Shahnawaz, the Japanese deputy foreign minister also held a one-hour meeting with Presidential Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi and was briefed on the regional situation besides discussing matters of mutual interests, the sources said.

The Japanese leader, leading his country's four member delegation, is meeting President Mohammad Ziaul Haq this evening. He will also meet Afghan refugees tomorrow in a camp located near Peshawar.

Dinner Speeches

BK130347 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Japanese deputy foreign minister, Mr Yasue Katori, has expressed his country's desire to mobilize all its resources toward Pakistan's efforts in achieving peace and stability in the region. He was speaking at a dinner hosted by the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz, in his honor in Islamabad last night. He said the strategic position of Pakistan has become vital not only to the region itself but also for the peace and stability of the whole world. He said peace-loving nations are watching with deep sympathy and intensive care the courageous efforts of the people of Pakistan to preserve their own independence and territorial integrity.

Speaking on the occasion, the Pakistan foreign secretary said Pakistan, being Afghanistan's immediate neighbor, has been most directly and seriously affected by the tragedy that has befallen that country. Developments in Afghanistan, he added, have posed an unprecedented threat to Pakistan's security and imposed on its economy a heavy burden of providing shelter to half a million Afghan refugees. He expressed thanks for Japan's prompt contribution of 1 billion yen worth of relief for Afghan refugees.

WORLD BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LOANS, DEBT PAYMENTS

BK130501 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 13 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The vice president of the World Bank for the South Asian region, Mr David Hopper, has completed his 3-day talks in Islamabad with officials of the Pakistan Government. They related to the current economic situation, financing of the ongoing projects and the plans which Pakistan would like to be financed by the bank and the Western aid consortium during the current financial year.

Official sources said in Islamabad last night that the general response from the visiting official of the bank was positive and helpful to Pakistan. Pakistan, it is understood, has also requested the World Bank for the rescheduling of its past loans, as had been done in the case of a number of other countries.

Mr Hopper has now arrived in Karachi where during his 2-day stay he will hold talks with the Oil and Gas Development Corporation, Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, Pakistan Steel Mills and the Industrial Development Bank.

SRI LANKA

GANDHI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT

BK091103 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's special envoy, Mr Eric Gonsalves, will call on President Jayewardene today and hand over a special message from the Indian premier. It is believed to deal with the current international situation, particularly the developments in Afghanistan.

Mr Gonsalves, who arrived in Colombo yesterday, had a first round of talks with the secretary to the Foreign Ministry, Mr Jayasinghe. They were believed to have discussed the latest developments in the region, particularly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the military buildup in the Indian Ocean by the two superpowers.

Mr Gonsalves, who is in charge of the East Asia Division of the Indian External Affairs Ministry, is also due to meet the foreign minister, Mr Hameed, and the minister of trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali.

Delhi on Talks

BK100923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India's special envoy Eric Gonsalves, now in Colombo, has ended his talks with the Sri Lanka leaders. During his talks, Gonsalves did not seek to canvass any specific type of regional initiative, but explained to President Jayewardene and Foreign Minister Hameed the Indian assessment of the situation and the danger of a cold war in the region affecting the stability and security of the countries in the area.

During the talks, it was felt on both sides that some urgent action is needed for defusing the escalating tension in the region following the Afghan developments. Sri Lanka has strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and has called for the immediate withdrawal of its troops.

Earlier, Gonsalves delivered a letter from Mrs Gandhi to the president.

Colombo Report

BK101119 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The special Indian Government envoy, Mr Gonsalves, called on President Jayewardene yesterday and handed over to him a personal message from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was unable to say what was in the message, but it was assumed that it covered the latest developments in the region, including Afghanistan and the naval buildup by the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Gonsalves also had detailed discussion with the foreign minister yesterday in Kandy, and also met with the trade and shipping minister.

Mr Gonsalves told a news conference in Colombo that his meetings with President Jayewardene and the foreign minister had proved extremely useful. He added that regional stability was a matter of prime concern to all countries in the area. In regard to India's policy on the situation in Afghanistan, he said there had been no shift in policy. India stood by its view that the withdrawal of Soviet troops was necessary to secure deescalation of the tension over this event.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 12 FEB

BK130336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1602 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Colombo, 12 Feb (AFP)--Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund arrived here today on a (?seven)-day visit for talks with Sri Lanka leaders on international and bilateral matters.